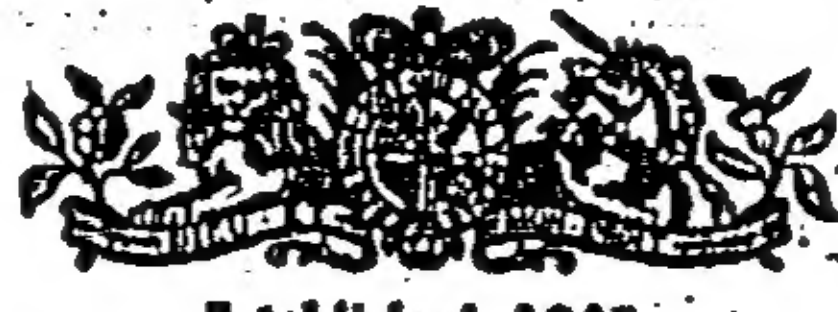


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Water Shortage

INCONVENIENT though they be, no one will protest that the new water restrictions which become operative today are unnecessary. The storage situation is serious, almost dangerous. While the spring rains were excellent it transpired they flattered only to deceive. The summer rainfall has been wholly inadequate to replenish reservoirs whose capacity to provide enough water for the present population is, at the best of times, strained. Many may feel that the Water Authority erred in the direction of generosity in maintaining a 11-hour daily supply for such a long period, and even attempting at one point to provide an unrestricted service during weekends. Yet the astonishingly dry July could hardly have been foreseen. It is, normally, one of the wettest months of the year and is expected to bring sufficient rain to ensure, at least, average water storage. But not only did July fail to live up to its rainfall obligations, in addition the rain resulting from the typhoon which passed south of the Colony last week was disappointingly light. It yielded only the equivalent of one week's water supply and to the eye its effect on the storage levels at the reservoirs is not even discernible.

GOVERNMENT must not hesitate to impress on the public that the water situation is serious. The immediate prospects of substantial rainfall are not encouraging and when August has passed there can be no sound expectation of heavy rains. The dry season begins in October and if, at that time, our water storage is well below normal, a difficult winter is inevitable. There appears to be a tendency among the masses to regard any sort of rainfall as being sufficient immediately to solve the Colony's water supply problem. Thus after last week's rainstorms it was common to hear servants exclaim that now "there is plenty of water" and quite obviously they believed there was no further need to practise economy in its use. It is imperative that all householders realise that a grave water shortage exists and will continue to do so unless and until there is substantial rainfall. Equally important is it that domestic servants are impressed with the situation. The Colony cannot afford any wastage of water. Any repetition of 1929 would be disastrous and dangerous. The strictest voluntary economy in the use of water (quite apart from official restrictions) is urgently required. And Government would only be doing its proper duty if, at this time, it conducted a widespread campaign to inculcate into the minds of all water-users the necessity for the strictest possible economy.

Flying Enterprise II In Collision

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The American freighter *Flying Enterprise II* (8,252 tons) skippered by Captain Kurt Carlsen, who won world-wide fame by his lone bid to save her namesake, was in collision here last night with the British freighter *Canara* (7,024 tons).

The *Canara* was being taken to drydock for repairs. The *Flying Enterprise* had slight damage to her bow. The *Canara*, owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, London, was lying empty in the dock here awaiting loading with general cargo for Australia. The *Flying Enterprise* was turning in the dock basin. The port authorities said no one was hurt. Flying *Enterprise II*, an Isbrandtsen Line ship, was

formerly the *Noonday*. She was renamed and placed under the command of Captain Kurt Carlsen in 1952 after the first *Flying Enterprise* (6,711 tons) was lost. Captain Carlsen became the hero of a saga of the high seas by remaining alone on his helplessly sinking vessel, the first *Flying Enterprise*, in an Atlantic gale in the hope of saving her. He nearly succeeded for she was taken in tow, but the tow rope broke only 57 miles from Plymouth.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC RUSSIAN NOTE

Proposes German Peace Talks, Temporary Govt, And Free Elections

BASIC ISSUES OUTLINED

Moscow, Aug. 16.

Russia put forward today a dramatic proposal for a German peace conference within six months, the establishment of a temporary all-German Government, and free elections throughout Germany.

In identical notes to the United States, Britain and France, delivered to the three Western Embassies in Moscow last night, Russia said it was "urgent" to decide three basic questions:

1. Calling a peace conference to decide a German peace treaty attended by all interested states, convoked within six months, with preparatory work being carried out in the meantime.
2. Formation of a temporary All-German Government and the carrying out of free All-German elections. A temporary All-German Government would be formed by the East and West German Parliaments with "wide participation" by Democratic organisations;
3. A lightening of financial and economic obligations by Germany connected with the war, including freeing Germany of all further reparations from January 1, 1954.

The Soviet note, which accompanies the project for a peace treaty, said the chief responsibility for German unity rested with the Western Powers.

The Russian note set out the following tasks for a temporary All-German Government: Representation of Germany in the preparation of the peace treaty and in international organisations.

Not permitting Germany to participate in a coalition or military alliance directed against any power which partook in the war against Hitler's Germany; questions of German citizenship, securing the freedom of action of democratic parties and organisations.

Not permitting Fascist militarist and other organisations which are hostile to democracy and the cause of peace; question of transportation and posts and telegraphs; questions of the free movement of the peoples' goods across the zonal borders; cultivation of economic and cultural relations between East and West Germany.

The note said the chief task of the temporary All-German Government would be the carrying out of All-German elections, the results of which German people would decide questions on the social state and structure without foreign influence.

The temporary Government would work out German election laws. The note said the maintenance of democratic conditions should permit the domination and influence of large monopolies in the elections.

The Four Powers must ensure that the carrying out of elections was free of influence and interference on their part.

TEXT OF NOTE
The Note said: The Soviet Government considers it necessary to draw attention of the Governments of France, as well as Great Britain and the United States to the anomalous situation that Germany eight years after the end of the war in Europe has

no peace treaty, is still split into an Eastern and Western part, and holds no equal rights in its relationships to other countries.

"This situation is contrary to the efforts of the peace-loving peoples to secure peace in Europe and also represents a contravention of the rights of the national interests of the German people."

"The Soviet Government has already on March 10, 1952, given the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States a draft for the United States a draft for the basis of a peace treaty with Germany for examination, towards which the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States have not yet expressed their views. (The draft for the basis of a peace treaty with Germany is included with this note.)"

"The Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States also have not yet proposed their own draft for a peace treaty."

"It follows from this that the Governments of the three Powers are underlining the importance of the question of the peace treaty with Germany."

BIG 3 BLAMED
The treatment of the question of the peace treaty with Germany is delayed further and further for which the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States are mainly responsible.

"By refusing to discuss the question of the peace treaty with Germany, the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States took a different road."

"On May 26, the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States concluded with the Bonn Government, of Adenauer a 'treaty on the relations between the three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany', which became known as the 'Bonn Conventions', and on May 27, 1952, the Governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg concluded the treaty of the 'European Defence Community', which is known as the 'Paris Treaty'."

"Thereby not only the 'Bonn Conventions' but the 'Paris Treaty' have become indissoluble from the aggressive North Atlantic bloc of states for the next 50 years."

"The purpose of the 'Paris Treaty' is known to consist in this, that fighting forces do be led by Hitler's Generals and other revenge politicians, be raised in West Germany to form part of the 'European Army', meant for the aggressive purposes of the North Atlantic bloc."

"On the basis of the 'Bonn Conventions' West Germany is to remain in the condition of a dependent state subordinate to the three Powers, who in spite of a nominal lifting of the occupation statute leave their troops on West German territory with unlimited rights for the purpose of meddling in the interior affairs of West Germany, through which the smouldering of

the West German population under the conditions of a modified occupation statute will remain for a long time to come."

GERMAN MILITARISM
"This means that the treaties of Bonn and Paris lead to a rebuilding of German militarism and to a changing of West Germany into an instrument of the aggressive plans of other Powers that make claims to world domination."

"As may be seen from the communiqué of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States, which took place in Washington in July 1953, the Governments of the three Powers have decided to pursue a policy which has as its purpose the realisation of the plan to set up the 'European army' and the inclusion in this army of West German fighting forces with Hitler generals at their head."

"The communiqué makes express reference to the fact that the three Foreign Ministers stated their intention to continue vigorously with their policy on which their governments have agreed within the framework of the North Atlantic Pact. This policy embraces the work already achieved by the six European countries which are already members of the coal and steel community on the road towards European integration, and whose governments have signed the pact on the formation of a European Defence Community."

"The road on which the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States have embarked with regard to the German question leads to the resurrection of German militarism, to the creation of a dangerous hotbed of aggression, to an ever growing sharpening of the danger of a new war in Europe."

OTHER WAY OUT
"To go this way means the abandonment of all solemn international obligations that aimed at promoting the resurrection of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic country, on which the United States and Great Britain had agreed at the Potsdam Conference of 1945 and to which later France also acceded."

"The other way out is in harmony with the aims dictated by the love of peace, and with the obligation which were undertaken by the four Powers immediately after the end of the war. It also serves the interests of consolidation of peace in Europe."

Pull Down Their Houses Before The Floods Strike



The dwellers of Jagatpur, a village near Delhi, are busily at work demolishing their houses brick by brick, and after by rather, so that they can use the materials again when they rebuild their homes on higher ground. The houses are threatened by the rising flood waters of the River Jamuna which is dangerously changing its course. During the demolition the villagers are living in tents. —London Express.

Expulsion Of Americans Demanded

Demonstrations In Teheran

Teheran, Aug. 16.
Supporters of Premier Mossadegh and Leftists demonstrated in Teheran today, with the Leftists demanding the expulsion of all Americans.

Some government sources said that Dr Mossadegh might shut down all American offices in the country because of alleged American intrigue against the government.

The disturbances followed an attempted coup by pro-Shah Royal Guards late last night. The coup failed and the Shah, accompanied by the Empress, fled to Iraq.

Today, government troops occupied all the Shah's Palaces and Dr Mossadegh ordered the arrest of all Opposition Deputies and some 100 others allegedly implicated in the attempted coup.

He dissolved the Majlis (Parliament) and announced that there would be new elections for a new one would be held once arrangements were made.

Unconfirmed but persistent reports said that pro-government tanks clashed today with an armoured car division of the Shah and pro-government planes bombed Army centres loyal to the monarch.—United Press.

Floods Threaten Town

Madras, Aug. 16.
Flood waters today swirled through large areas of Rajahmundry, 400 miles north of Madras, on India's east coast, threatening the town's 100,000 population with evacuation.

MOROCCO RIOTS: 27 KILLED

Rabat, Aug. 16.

Twenty-seven persons were killed and at least 32 injured as an attempt to strip the Sultan of his power set off a 24-hour wave of nationalist rioting. Fifteen persons were killed at Oujda in Central Morocco. At Casablanca, a French policeman was stabbed to death as 1,500 Moroccans, armed with butcher knives and bayonets and led by their green nationalist banners, stormed through the streets in support of the nationalist Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef.

The police opened fire, killing three and wounding several rioters. In earlier outbreaks at Casablanca, the police opened fire on 400 rioters, wounding six persons. One French and one Moroccan policeman were wounded. Seven persons were killed and 20 injured in rioting at Marrakech yesterday and one person was killed and at least two injured at Rabat.

The outbreaks came as the Sultan warned that "innocent French and Moroccan blood" would flow in the streets if France did not support him.

Four persons, including one French policeman, were injured when the demonstrators attempted to break into the Place de la France, at the entrance to the European city, despite strong police cordons protecting it.

The policeman was stabbed as the Arabs rushed the police forces. The police opened fire when they saw they were outnumbered. After several minutes of fighting and firing the demonstrators were dispersed. Ten persons were arrested.

ATMOSPHERE TENSE
The crowd marched from the old Medina in the Arab quarter, led by standard bearers carrying green nationalist flags and chanting prayers.

The police tried to stop them from entering the European city, but the demonstrators appeared determined to march through the residential quarters. The atmosphere remained tense, especially in the old and new Medina, where several groups of Moroccans clustered around coffers, arguing heatedly. Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said riots broke out in the town of Oujda on the Moroccan-Algerian border. No details were available.

DRIVEN BACK BY BAYONETS

Berlin, Aug. 16.
Several hundred East Germans today attempted to storm a barrier blocking their way to free American food in West Berlin, but were driven back at bayonet point by Communist police.

West Berlin police said the incident took place at the Checkpoint Charlie, crossing point to the American sector of Berlin from East Germany, when the police closed the border there to Soviet Zone residents trying to run the Communist road and rail blockade against Eisenhower food parcels.—United Press.

Long distance telephone calls are still almost impossible.

A few trains are running irregularly. The gas strike is continuing and gas pressure is low in Paris. The electricity strike is continuing with some cuts in supply in the provinces and a few in Paris.

The Air France ground staff strike is continuing and causing some delays in air traffic.

Printers and teleprinter operators will begin a 24-hour strike tonight and there will be no papers tomorrow if the movement is completely followed as seems likely.

About 25 buses were running in Paris instead of the 600 on a normal Sunday.—Reuter.

Plan To End French Strikes

UNION CHIEF'S PROPOSAL
Paris, Aug. 16.
M. Leon Jouhaux, veteran French trade unionist and President of the non-Communist Force Ouvriere today gave the Prime Minister M. Joseph Laniel a personal plan to end the French strikes which have disrupted the nation for more than a week.

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M. Jouhaux was understood to have suggested a reconsideration by the Government of existing wage levels. His move brought new hopes of an agreed settlement.

But Communist Union leaders were planning an all-out effort to extend the strike to private industry in the coming week.

The 74-year-old M. Jouhaux who is also President of the Economic Council was tonight awaiting the Government reply which he will convey immediately to the Force Ouvriere.

Meanwhile the Union decided to prolong the strike of the Paris bus and underground workers by another 24 hours. But men on the capital's transport system were trickling back to work.

In Paris 250 underground stations were open today compared with 187 yesterday.

Other strike developments today: Labour Minister Paul Bacon received representatives of the Force Ouvriere and Unions in the Chemical industry and announced after hearing their demands for adjustments in wage agreements that he would talk with them again shortly.

MAIL DELIVERIES
The postal ministry announced that 10 tons of mail arrived in Paris by train yesterday and about the same amount was sent to the provinces by train from Paris. There have been some mail deliveries in Paris and more are expected tomorrow.

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A SCOTT BROWN PRODUCTION
Produced by HARRY JOE DROWIN
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time bomb
Glenn Ford
Anne Vernon
NEXT CHANGE

GREER GARSON - WALTER PIDGEON
"Scandal At Scourie"
TECHNICOLOR

FOX & BROADWAY
SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

TITANIC
CLIFTON WEBB - BARBARA STANWYCK
CHARLES BRACKETT
NEXT CHANGE

Sailor of King
JEFFREY HUNTER
MICHAEL RENNIE
WENDY HILLER

ALHAMBRA
AT 2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30
P.M.
A STORY AS TIMELY AS TODAY'S HEADLINES!

DESPERATE MOMENT
Albert Lieven
TO-MORROW! "GEN. CHAI & LADY BALSAM"

EMPIRE THEATRE
KING'S ROAD
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
DUE TO LIMITED RUN OF THIS PICTURE AT THE
KING'S THEATRE WE RESUME ITS RUN AT OUR
THEATRE.

GLORY AT SEA
HOWARD ATTENBOROUGH
TUFTS
DONALD
DIRECTED BY BERNARD LEE
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"ALL IN ALL I SHALL BE PLEASANTLY SURPRISED IF
THE LONG-AWAITED "CRUEL SEA" IS AS GOOD
AS "GLORY AT SEA"—DIANA TALBOT (S.C.M. POST).

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PLEASE BOOK NOW!

Doctor Loses Court Case

Munich, Aug. 10.
A well-known Viennese physician, Dr. Hermann Kraus, lost his 100,000 marks (£10,000 sterling) claim against a German magazine which printed an article indicating that he favoured artificial insemination. Dr. Kraus testified in the Munich court that as a "convicted Catholic" he was against artificial insemination.

The court found that the article showed efforts to report on a delicate subject in a neutral manner was not detrimental to him.

The court also stated that the doctor had not proved that the number of his patients had decreased since publication of the article.—China Mail Special.

Meetings Of Two Soviets Announced

London, Aug. 10.
The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic has announced a meeting of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for September 8. Moscow Radio announced today.

The meeting, which will be its third session, will be held in Kiev.

Last night the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic, largest republic in the Soviet Union, was summoned to hold its third session in Moscow on August 25.—Reuter.

Development Plans Progressing On The NW Frontier

Karachi, Aug. 17.
Hydro-electric and irrigation schemes, part of Pakistan's far-reaching development programme, have brought hope of a more prosperous and easier life to the backward people of the Northwest Frontier Province.

Typical of the schemes which will help to make the province self-sufficient in food is the Kurram Garhi project which, when finished in 1955, will irrigate 274,000 acres of land near the border of Afghanistan.

The project, which includes a 500-foot dam, canals and a system of waterways and a large reservoir, will cost 25,000,000 Rupees (about £2,777,000) half of which will be paid by the province and half by the central Government.

In keeping with the initiative of the Government, the inhabitants of the Northwest Frontier province, much of the work is being done by men and women from the settled districts and from the adjoining areas, where some nomadic borders wishing to earn one Rupee a day (about two shillings) for a few weeks work.

The dam is nearly completed and it is hoped that water will be running in some of the new irrigation channels by this autumn.

It has been built across the River Kurram where it enters Kurram Garhi gorge, six miles north of the town of Bannu.

Water from the dam will be channelled through a 500-foot tunnel to a canal which splits into two about a mile from the headworks. One branch will feed the three and a half square miles reservoir and the other a network of minor canals which will irrigate the interior of the district.

IN TWO YEARS

The mile-long canal will also have two falls of 60 feet, each generating about 4,000 kilowatts of electricity, sufficient for the normal requirements of Bannu and the neighbouring district of Waziristan.

The reservoir will not be finished for two years. It will have a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet of water and will provide water for farmers during the dry spells when water in the wells is low. About 5,000 landowners are building a dam across a huge nullah (a watercourse) near the gorge.

In the past, farmers have been at the mercy of the rains and if, as in the last two years, the winter monsoon fails, much of their crop is ruined. There are some locally-dug canals, but these do not ensure a fair distribution of the water.

Distribution is based on an ancient system of "saroba" and "paina" rights. This system

Trying To Widen The Breach In North Korea

Seoul, Aug. 17.
The South Korean Government will welcome the recently-purged North Korean Foreign Minister, according to reports in official Government circles.

The "Korean Republic", published by the ROK Government yesterday, carried an article saying ROK Home Minister, Chui-Hyon Shik had made it clear that the "Republic of Korea will welcome" the North Korean Foreign Minister Hun Yang Park, and his faction, if they come back swearing loyalty to the Republic of Korea.

Observers believe this is a move on the part of the ROK Government to widen the breach between factions now struggling for power in North Korea.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT CANCELS COLLECTIVE FARMS' DEBTS TO STATE

Action Aimed At Maintaining System

Vienna, Aug. 16.
Budapest Radio announced today that the Hungarian Cabinet had decided to wipe out all co-operative farms' debts to the State for credits received, so as to increase their profits.

Hungarian refugee circles here said this was part of the fight now going on in Hungary to maintain the collective farms.

Mr Imre Nagy, the new Hungarian Prime Minister, said on July 4 that collectivisation had been too hasty and too generally enforced. He promised that all members of collective farms who wished would be allowed to leave them and get back their land.

But instead of waiting till the autumn, the time intended by Mr Nagy, thousands of peasants united for land. A number of co-operative farms also passed resolutions asking to be allowed to dissolve the collective organisation and revert to private farming.

The Government immediately took a series of measures to encourage members not to leave the farms.

Surrender quotas for co-operative farms were reduced by 10 per cent but members of co-operatives who wanted to leave would have to pay their liabilities in full without reduction before being allowed to leave.

BACKLOG WIPED OUT

Any backlog in the delivery of eggs and milk up to December 1952 was wiped out for members of the co-operatives.

Shares of members in the joint produce were to be distributed immediately—grain could be given direct from the threshing machines—so that members should release what they were getting.

These measures had been successful in getting many co-operatives to withdraw their demands for dissolution, the Hungarian Government press announced.

But on August 7 the Government issued a strong appeal to the Hungarian Communist Party to "defend the collective farms" and today's radio announcement takes the campaign a step further.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S AIM

Budapest, Aug. 16.
Hungary, for centuries one of Europe's principal agricultural centres, is striving in common with the other People's Democracies to become a modern industrial State.

The focal point of the Government's industrialisation programme is a new steel town called Szilavars, some 100 kilometres (60 miles) from Budapest.

Three and a half years ago the site of this town was agricultural land in the midst of the vast Hungarian plain. Today, more than 25,000 people live there in a brand new town, complete with shops, social centres, sports grounds, theatres and its own port on the Danube.

The first steel blast furnace of Szilavars, named after Joseph Stalin, is to begin operations on August 20 and a second next year. There is also to be a modern ship and rolling mill.

Eventually, the town will house 60,000 people and produce as much steel as the whole of Hungary in 1938.

There are also plans to build similar industrial enterprises in other parts of Hungary.

NOT IMPRESSIVE

Driving out of Budapest on a well-made concrete road along the shores of the Danube, and past endless fields of corn and sunflowers and flourishing orchards of cherries and peaches, the first glimpse of this town, rising out of the plain, showed tall chimney stacks and massive blocks of flats.

Szilavars, the most modern town in Hungary, is divided into two sections: industrial and residential.

The two parts are separated by a large tree plantation designed to deflect the smoke from the steel works from the area where the workers live.

The steel works was not impressive by Western standards and seemed to be far from completion. The only finished part, in fact, appeared to be a large power station which already

PRINCESS APPROVES COLOURS

London, Aug. 10.
Princess Margaret, as Patron of the British Colour Council, has sponsored three colours for the forthcoming Royal Tour to Australia by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

They are: Clarence Rose, described as "a soft smoky pink"; Ambassador Blue, described as "a muted silvery blue" and Royal Blue, described as "the true Royal Blue."

Dyes for all three colours, for use in dyeing both fabrics and fashion accessories, are immediately available.

Nomination as President of the Council for the year 1953-54 was recently accepted by Sir Ernest Goodale, Managing Director of Warner & Sons Ltd, the firm which dyed and made on its handlooms both the royal blue velvet used for the Queen's Coronation robe and the cream silk from which Mr Norman Hartnell made her elaborate Coronation dress.—China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

QUEEN'S AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. PRINCESS & EMPIRE AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

TO-DAY
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S New Musical Wonderfilm
Hans Christian Andersen
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TO-MORROW

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A Scogging Frolic of Song and Dance
of Romance and Girls' Musical Fun!

ALL ASHORE
CHASE THE BLUES
MUSICAL
ROONEY
HAYNES
RYAN
McDONALD

POP
THE EDITOR MUST HAVE THAT EXCLUSIVE! SO EXPENSES ARE NO OBJECT!
YOU SAID THAT WAS THE LAST TIME!
WELL?
SO HE DIDN'T PAY ME ANY!

Edited account
Now she is able to see how to dress.
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
OPTICIAN
Kee-foon Hing-foong

Minister Calls On Pakistanis To Be Prepared

Karachi, Aug. 16. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, Pakistan Food and Industries Minister, called today for "the greatest sacrifice" by Pakistanis to ensure self-determination for Kashmir.

He was speaking at a meeting of 50,000 people here to celebrate "Kashmir Day".

He summoned his countrymen "to be ready to make the greatest sacrifice for the defence of their homeland and for ensuring the right of self-determination for their Kashmiri brethren."

Speaking in Urdu the Minister said: "War is not something unknown in the history of independent nations. Political independence and its consolidation and protection sometimes make wars inevitable."

"It is the duty of the Pakistan people to put their house in order so that if ever they take such a step they will be strong enough to carry the day."

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan feared recent events in Kashmir

med Abdullah (former Kashmiri Prime Minister now under arrest) or Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed's accession to power.

Sirdar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan, first president of the Azad (Free) Kashmir provisional Government, told the meeting he had information that the Indian army had been asked to stand by 10 days before the coup in which Sheikh Abdullah was replaced by Bakshi.

The claim of Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, that it was an internal matter was a "betrayal of the truth and designed to hoodwink the public of Pakistan and of the world," he said.

Sirdar Ibrahim declared he stood by his long-held conviction that using short of war would "deliver the people of Kashmir from Indian occupation." He called for freedom of action by the people of "Azad Kashmir."

The meeting was preceded by a procession through the streets of Karachi led by Miss Fatima Jinnah, sister of the founder of Pakistan, the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

The marchers carried placards saying "We want a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir," and "The United Nations owes a duty to Kashmir."—Reuters.

Premier Is Acclaimed In New Delhi

New Delhi, Aug. 16. A crowd of 10,000 Indians broke police cordons and swarmed over the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, upon his arrival today.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru scarcely had time to welcome the Pakistan Premier when the crowd broke all bounds and pressed round the two statesmen, throwing flowers and acclaiming the distinguished visitor.

A half hour passed before the police succeeded in clearing a way for the jeep in which the Prime Minister and Nehru were driven to Rashtrapati Bhavan Palace, where the Pakistani visitor will stay during his four-day talks with the Indian Prime Minister.—France-Press.

were a repetition of incidents which followed the partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947.

These elements in India which had wanted to annihilate the Valley Moslems—the Moslem population of the Vale of Kashmir in which the capital stands—convert it into a Moslem minority area, were openly in action.

SHOWING RESTRAINT

He added that the Pakistan Government was following a policy of great restraint. Pakistanis were not concerned with the fate of Sheikh Moham-

RETURNING TO CAPITAL

Seoul, Aug. 17. The official ROK Government newspaper yesterday said the Republic of Korea National Assembly would return to Seoul on September 1.

Although Seoul has not yet been officially declared the capital again, in actual fact all executive branches of Government are here and, with the return of the Assembly, all governmental functions will be carried on in Seoul.

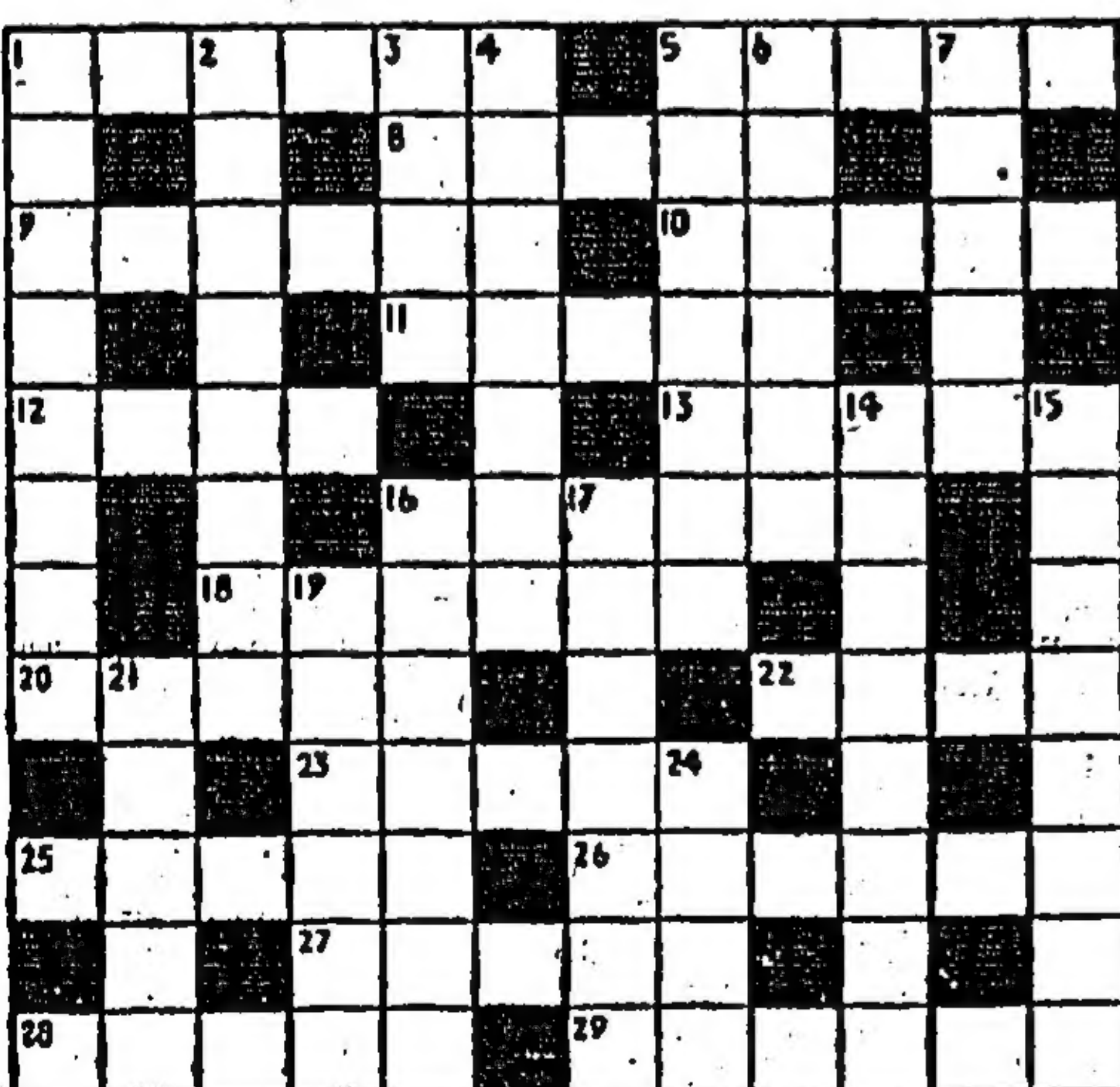
An official announcement that Seoul is once again the capital is expected any day.—Reuters.

SLASHER STILL AT WORK

Tokyo, Aug. 16. Police at Fujiwara, near Tokyo, reported that three young women were slashed with a razor while they were watching a fireworks display at Enoshima near Kamakura last night.

Police said the assailant was probably the same one who has been razor-slashing women swimming recently at Kamakura.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Refrain from (6).
 - Willow (5).
 - Vagrant (5).
 - Middle-Eastern country (6).
 - Suit (5).
 - Merit (4).
 - Creature (5).
 - Sturdy (4).
 - Extra parts (6).
 - Fear (5).
 - Bundled (4).
 - Wearily (5).
 - Allotted portion (6).
 - Blattered servility (6).
 - Moral (5).
 - Worship (5).
 - Delicate (6).

- DOWN
- Exhausted (8).
 - Take unexpectedly (8).
 - Agitate (4).
 - Disloyal person (7).
 - Vehicle (7).
 - Implements (6).
 - Pitches (5).
 - Reached (8).
 - Bullfighter (8).
 - Emile (7).
 - Bo of Advantage (7).
 - Old talk (6).
 - Circular (6).
 - Fish (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1 Copeled, 5 Fight, 8 Veil, 9 Precis, 11 Await, 12 Relent, 14 Cant, 16 Error, 17 Inure, 19 Fray, 20 Terror, 24 Azur, 25 Manage, 26 Suet, 27 Treat, 28 Resper, Down—1 Cape, 2 Fear, 3 Evil, 4 Desert, 5 Fictile, 6 Chinary, 7 Totters, 10 Cider, 13 Dismay, 16 Culture, 18 Nearest, 17 Gayon, 19 Fortner, 21 Role, 22 Ram, 23 Fear-

Extricated From Mud



A British Overseas Airways Comet aircraft, which ran off the taxiing strip at Dum Dum aerodrome, Calcutta, recently was bogged down in the mud for four days. The machine was eventually freed by the use of rubber bags placed under the wings and inflated.

—Express Photo.

Vivid Story Of Earthquake Disaster In Greece Related By Correspondent

(By SAM MODIANO)

Athens, Aug. 16.

One minute the village was there, perched high on the cliffs. The next minute it had disappeared in a high column of dust and smoke and flames flashing up towards the blue sky.

This is one of my most vivid impressions of the terrible earthquakes which have shattered three Ionian islands.

I arrived off the coast of Cephalonia on board the Mutual Security Agency's relief vessel Doris on Thursday morning, only a few hours after a violent tremor blasted to ruins Argostoli and Limiri in Cephalonia as well as parts of Zante and Ithaca islands.

Looking through field-glasses I could see villagers climbing the hills near their destroyed houses, madly flashing SOS appeals with mirrors salvaged from the wreckage.

Others, using improvised megaphones, were shouting: "Volithra, Volithra" ("Help, Help") and waving pieces of white or red cloth.

One point on the cliffs I noticed a small village with its whitewashed houses around the belfry of the tiny church.

I remarked to the American officer in charge of the Doris that not all the villages seemed badly affected by the earthquakes.

The situation was tense. At that instant the ship was shaken by short, strong tremors. Through the field-glasses I saw the village had disappeared. Then beneath the column of dust and smoke that rose skywards I saw that there was left no more than a heap of debris.

Parts of the mountain were slowly sliding into the sea. I arrived at Argostoli an hour later. The view of the town was ghastly. People had slept all night on the beach, clutching miserable bundles and ready to rush on board ships seeking immediate evacuation.

The situation was tense. People had been waiting for help for more than 20 hours without food and water.

BRITONS HELP

In the completely ruined town the bodies of wounded and killed were still lying under the rubble of destroyed houses.

The prefect told me he had a hard job to comfort the demoralised inhabitants.

At that moment hope came to all of them with the arrival of the British destroyer Darig.

Darig's commander went to work at once. Canvas tents were set up on the beach, sanitary equipment was unloaded and less than half an hour later naval doctors were in action.

It was about 11 o'clock when the United States cruiser Salem arrived and the co-ordinated work of rescue started.

The tragic search for survivors under the ruins started.

TOWN ABLAZE

I followed the rescue parties in their difficult job. In the main waterfront of Argostoli the bodies of dead women and children were scattered.

They still lay there when Admiral Earl Arundel and Lady Mountbatten arrived late in the afternoon from Malta.

The British Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet promised survivors immediate assistance.

Despite their sorrow some of the survivors applauded while old women wanted to kiss the hand of Lady Mountbatten.

A few miles away Sidi was placed and miles of the British

State Dept Has No Comment

Washington, Aug. 16.

A State Department spokesman refused comment tonight on Senator William F. Knowland's warning that he will call for action on a resolution to pull the United States out of the United Nations if a move is made to admit Red China.

The Senate Republican leader declared in a speech in San Francisco that he would ask for Senate action on a resolution he introduced at the last session calling on the United States to get out of the United Nations if the organization votes to admit Red China.—United Press.

Some sources predicted that if the United States persisted in its opposition, then India might request that her name be withdrawn.

The New York Times said that United States opposition to India was based on the widespread attitude among Americans that India tended to be "neutral in favour of the Communists."

United States diplomats also felt, added the Times, that India had a tendency to be "a bit naive about certain aspects of the East-West conflict."

"India is inclined to come forward with impractical proposals that are hard to ignore, but equally hard to act on."

One report said the embassy towards India by the South Korean Government contributed to the United States decision.

OPPOSING VIEWS

At the back of the Anglo-American differences over Russia and India lies a divergent viewpoint on what form the forthcoming conference should take.

The United States visualises it as a meeting of the opposing sides in the Korean war with the United Nations on one side of the table and the Communists on the other.

Britain, France, Canada and other Allies want to see a "round table" conference with Russia present.

This, they believe, would offer a far better atmosphere and perhaps pave the way for a consideration of far Eastern problems other than Korea.

The position of the Soviet Union in all questions to be discussed.

They included prints of Ptolemy's earliest maps of Asia and other ancient charts covering the Indian peninsula.

The colonel had collected them for the second volume of his "Historical Records of the Survey of India," undertaken on his retirement from the Indian Government.

On the completion of the first volume in 1940, he presented a first large collection of similar material to India.—China Mail Special.

MANY KILLED

The British frigate Wrangler reported that she found villages near Katoles virtually destroyed with many killed while villages to the south suffered severely and had 4,000 homeless.

A British Admiralty communiqué said latest reports from Sami in Cephalonia stated that more than 4,000 people were homeless in the area and tents were being provided for them.

Six villages were still completely cut off and helicopters being used to take doctors to two of them where there were 40 dead.

Food, clothing, medicine and tents rained from the sky and rolled in from the sea as United States armed forces' relief work reached a crescendo today.

Many army and navy air force units, said Mr. Ewen Waterman, Chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, on his return from London.

Mr. Waterman said the world wool demand was growing. The United States and Japan were using more wool and a number of Eastern countries would require more with the gradual adoption of Western dress and living standards.—United Press.

Wool expert's optimism

Sydney, Aug. 16.

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UN Assembly Meeting Today To Organise Korea Peace

New York, Aug. 17.

Representatives of 60 nations will meet here today to begin the task of organising the peace-making in Korea.

The United Nations General Assembly will convene at 8 p.m. GMT to set up the political conference called for in the armistice agreement which brought the shooting in Korea to a close last month.

The most important issue before the Assembly will be to decide which country shall be present at the political conference, which will probably be held in October, and what form it shall take.

There has been apprehension among diplomats in the past few days over the possible effects of an open difference of opinion between Britain and the United States regarding an invitation by the United Nations to the Soviet Union to take part in the conference.

Apprehension, however, about the Anglo-American differences has been largely removed in week-end talks among the 10 nations who sent troops to fight under the United Nations Command.

It was expected that by tonight a formula would have been worked out which would allow the United States to relax its previous opposition to the Soviet Union and eventually to vote in favour of Russian participation in the conference or at least abstain from voting on the matter.

But it was expected that there would still remain a difference of view between Britain and the United States over making a place at the conference table for India. Basing itself on the premise that the conference should be confined to nations who had troops in Korea, the United States has announced its opposition to an invitation to India.

Britain, on the other hand, has urged that India would be able to make a contribution to the success of the conference and has said that she would vote for her.

"A BIT NAIVE"

Informed quarters held out little hope of a change of view by the United States on the matter and said it was uncertain what the outcome would be, in view of American opposition, if the issue came to a vote in the Assembly.

Some sources predicted that if the United States persisted in its opposition, then India might request that her name be withdrawn.

The New York Times said that United States opposition to India was based on the widespread attitude among Americans that India tended to be "neutral in favour of the Communists."

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Long-Term Aims Are Unchanged

American Views On Kromlin Policy

Washington, Aug. 16.

The United States must prepare for the possibility that Moscow one day may gamble on one great atomic "storm" to destroy America.

That was the dominant theme—the danger that the Kremlin may take the gambler's chance and attack in a direct interference on the Soviet Union just concluded here. It was sponsored by the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

The general estimate was that despite softer and sweeter talk emanating from Moscow after Stalin's death, the Russian long-range aim of world domination has not changed.

There appeared to be general agreement further that Asia and Indo-China are the most fertile grounds for early Communist expansion. Participants in the conference felt it likely that the Reds will use their new manoeuvrability stemming from easing of pressure in Korea to step up pressure in South-East Asia.

Thirty-nine American and foreign experts spoke on all phases of Soviet imperialism and tactics to more than 350 business, education, scientific and government officials.

That the conference followed hard on the heels of Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov's statement that the United States no longer had a monopoly on the hydrogen bomb was coincidental.

None of the experts professed any knowledge about whether Malenkov was bluffing but in discussions of his claim, there was agreement that Russia—through espionage, use of German scientists and its own scientific development—can produce the awesome weapon if it has not already done so.—United Press.

FOUR RESOLUTIONS?

Mr. Lester Pearson of Canada will preside over the Assembly meeting which some diplomats hope will last only about a week or 10 days. The length of the debate will depend largely upon whether it becomes controversial or not.

Some leading delegates are of the opinion that Mr. Vysinsky will be agreeable to avoiding controversy as much as possible.

United Nations officials are anxious to end the session as quickly as possible in order that they can get on with the necessary administrative arrangements for the Assembly to meet in its regular session due to begin on September 15.

Delegates of the 10 nations with troops in Korea met again shortly after 7:30 GMT yesterday and it was learned later that there was a likelihood of a series of resolutions—possibly four—which the 10 countries would present to the General Assembly.

It was stated that one would express gratification at the armistice, another would set forth the list of countries which would represent the United Nations at the conference, a third would invite the Soviet Union and a fourth would propose that India participate in the conference.—China Mail Special.

ANGLO-U.S. RIFT

London, Aug. 16.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Observer today declared that it has been decided in London that the rift between Britain and the United States over the position of the political conference on Korea shall be allowed to come into the open.

According to this correspondent, Britain will support a move to include Russia and India at the conference.

The Korean political conference is in danger of being wrecked before it begins, the Observer said.

The American insistence that only belligerents should participate seems likely to mean that no mediators who might build bridges between the opposing sides would be present, the independent newspaper commented.

"To exclude India is to mistake the basis on which the war was begun and to destroy the foundations on which a peace could be built."

The Observer said: "Peace can be achieved only by hammering out an agreement between the leading powers in the Far Eastern theatre."

"No peace which is concluded without consulting Russia in its terms can have a firm foundation," the Observer argued.

"And a conference that debates India is not likely to command itself to those peoples in Asia who regard Mr. Nehru's policies as preferable to the freed of hostility preached by Mao Tse-tung."—Reuters.

Sen. Lehman also sent the President a copy of his measure which he introduced with the co-sponsorship of other Democrats in both the House and Senate on the last day of the recent Congressional session.

He said the sponsors are willing to consider some further changes based on suggestions by the President.

The substitute would repeal the so-called "national origins" system for determining the quotas of admissible aliens. It proposes a "unified" quota plan designed to admit aliens whose entry would help the national interest without regard to their national or racial background.—United Press.

Akihito In Sweden

Stockholm, Aug. 16.

Crown Prince Akihito of Japan and his wife arrived by air from Oslo this evening to spend a week in Sweden.—Reuters.

Bonn Takes Action Against Extremists

Bonn, Aug. 16.

West German authorities are out to stifle the rebirth of extreme nationalism and Neo-Nazism in Germany by denying it public expression, independent political observers say.

They saw evidence of this in bans by public authorities on election meetings to be addressed by Dr. Werner Naumann, former State Secretary in Josef Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry and suspected of being a Nazi plotter.

The more moderate parties are entering the last lap of the campaign for the general election on September 6.

Yesterday, Dortmund, in the Ruhr, banned a public meeting

organized by a society for history and culture which was to have been addressed by Dr. Naumann.

The same day the State Interior Minister barred Dr. Naumann from all public appearances in Hesse—his home state—on September 8.

Similar moves are expected by other States.

Observers recalled that in Cloppenburg, Lower Saxony, a State where Nationalist views are strong, a public meeting by Dr. Naumann, his first after his release from German custody pending a further investigation of his past, was banned by city authorities.

Addressing a mass meeting in Munich yesterday the West German Interior Minister, Dr. Konrad

Adenauer, attacked Dr. Naumann as the man Hitler named as Goebbels' successor in his will.

Commenting on Dr. Naumann's speech to a private meeting in Bonn this week—in which he compared his treatment at the hands of British authorities to that of an innocent in a Soviet totalitarian State—Dr. Adenauer said amid applause that if he were himself a Nazi he would not dare to show himself in public.

Dr. Adenauer said that 1933, the year the Nazis came to power, would never happen again.

But some observers thought that the attempt to prevent Dr. Naumann from appearing in public might have the effect of driving the Nazis underground.

Dr. Naumann, a candidate for the extreme right-wing German Reich Party, is standing for direct election in a Lower Saxony constituency and heads the party's list for provincial representation in Schleswig-Holstein.

Monthly public opinion polls published over recent months show a nation-wide trend that Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats have strengthened their hold on the Federal Government.

The position of the Social Democrats, led by Konrad Adenauer, is shaky by these polls to have remained stable while nearly all the other parties are losing ground.—China Mail Special.

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Gold Coast Revolution Wins Ex-Red's Praise

By WALTER KOLARZ

GEORGE Padmore, a West Indian Negro, has recently published a book, "The Gold Coast Revolution," which tells the story of the great changes that have taken place in the Gold Coast, Britain's most advanced African colony. The theme is important in itself, but its importance is enhanced by the fact that the author is a former prominent official of the Communist trade union international, the Profintern. Padmore left the Communist Party years ago, but he has remained a harsh and violent critic of what he calls colonialism and imperialism.

He is probably the only Communist renegade whose writings have been quoted with approval by the Soviet press and radio. But it is more than doubtful whether they will quote Padmore now, for recent developments in the Gold Coast have defeated him. He finds it impossible to say that the British are trying to deceive the Gold Coast natives with sham concessions, that they use quibbling against the genuine nationalist movement, and that they fake elections.

RISORGIMENTO

EVEN the title of the book shows that, for once, Padmore endorses official British policy; for the British have carried out a peaceful revolution in the Gold Coast, giving it a new Constitution, far-reaching self-government, and putting into office an African Prime Minister. Padmore travelled all over the country and spoke to the African Ministers. At the end of his investigations it was impossible for him to assert that the Gold Coast experiment was only another "imperialistic manoeuvre." Instead, he said: "Never has so much been achieved in a colonial dependency, in so short a time. The country is undergoing a veritable risorgimento. A new awakening is sweeping the land. The watchword is freedom." As the result of the latest reforms, says Padmore, the Gold Coast has been brought to full responsible government, to the threshold of Dominion status. Nor are the reforms confined to the political sphere alone.

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In the introduction to his book, Padmore draws attention to the new land tenure system, which, as he says, "creates the real basis of an economic democracy." Right of ownership of land in the Gold Coast has always been collectively vested in the tribes, but the Chiefs and Councils administered the land and controlled its use. Now administration of the land is taken over by local government councils elected by the people and the Chiefs.

This "bloodless agrarian revolution," says Padmore, will enable the Government to make the best use of the land for agricultural and industrial development. It will at the same time prevent the emergence of a native landlordism and prevent foreign exploitation of the timber and mineral resources of the country.

REPRESENTATIVE

PADMORE considers the present Government of the Gold Coast in every respect representative, although, as an extreme nationalist, he regrets that three portfolios—Defence and External Affairs, Justice and Finance—are still in the hands of Europeans. He points out, however, that the African members of the Government represent every geographical region of the Gold Coast and every major language group of the country.

And the same applies to the composition of the present Parliament, which includes spokesmen not only of every major tribal community but of all levels of society. Among its members there are comparatively few lawyers and journalists, many teachers, merchants and farmers, and also people from more humble walks of life—for instance, a carpenter, an engine driver, and a postal clerk.

Mr Padmore prints the full text of the programme of the Convention People's Party, to which most of the cabinet members of the Gold Coast belong. Although, however, the C.P.P. wants to establish a Socialist State, it is not viewed with favour either by Soviet Russia or by the Soviet press has completely ignored the striking development of the Gold Coast, and the British Communist Party has strongly censured the Convention People's Party. A peaceful solution of any colonial problem is obviously distasteful to the Communists.

SIGNIFICANT

PALME Dutt, the colonial expert of the British Communist Party, in his new book, "Crisis of Britain and the British Empire," denies that any important changes have taken place in the Gold Coast. He attacks the Convention People's Party for having accepted what he calls the "dictation of office" and working unbecomingly with the Government.

The Gold Coast nationalists, however, are not scared by the word "governor," and Mr Padmore quotes a significant statement by the present Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, which shows how far colonial government has moved with the times. In his first address to the present Legislative Assembly of the

Gold Coast, Sir Charles said: "I shall not address you again in the ordinary course, except on formal occasions, once a year at the Budget meeting, in the terms which Ministers advise."

In making that statement, says Padmore, the Governor indicated that he would conduct himself as a constitutional ruler, as the Sovereign in relation to the British Parliament. Sir Charles has kept his word.

Padmore also considers the present Government of the Gold Coast in every respect representative, although, as an extreme nationalist, he regrets that three portfolios—Defence and External Affairs, Justice and Finance—are still in the hands of Europeans. He points out, however, that the African members of the Government represent every geographical region of the Gold Coast and every major language group of the country.

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POCKET CARTOON BY OSBERT LANCASTER



"Well you see, darling, the difference is that Uncle Theo wasn't married to Aunt Sophie, Aunt Thérèse, Aunt Lulu and Aunt Sadie all at the same time!"

When Two Doctors Go Off Work On Polio Is Halted

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

LONDON. BRITAIN'S efforts to find a means of preventing "polio"—infantile paralysis—came to a standstill because two doctors were away from work.

They are the only two doctors in Britain who are devoting their full time to this project: though annual epidemics of polio are now almost certain.

Dr Frederic MacCallum, the able chief of the Medical Research Council's anti-polio project, was ill. His assistant, Dr Alan Goffe, was doing a fortnight's territorial Army service.

Meanwhile, in America, at least ten big teams of doctors were forging ahead with experiments to produce injections capable of immunising people against the minute germs which cause polio.

A serum which can give protection during a short epidemic is to be tested on many thousands of U.S. children this summer. A vaccine designed to provide long-lasting immunity has given most encouraging results in preliminary trials.

Two Reasons MEDICAL Research Council officials allowed me to inspect their polio laboratory at Colindale, N.W., recently.

I was impressed with the high quality of the work there and the ability of the two men doing it. But I have seen far bigger teams working on far less pressing problems.

Why is the British effort so small? Officials give two reasons:—1. It is difficult to get doctors and scientists who are sufficiently well trained to do the job. 2. So little is known about polio that there are not enough clues to occupy a big team of workers.

The Americans are using manpower extravagantly by following up unfruitful lines. These reasons do not stand up to examination. Men would be found in plenty for a defence project. There are hundreds of doctors and scientists at the lavishly equipped germ-defence station at Porton, on Salisbury Plain, for instance.

Switch IF the big-scale U.S. work is not paying off why are the Medical Research Council doctors following it up as quickly as they can with their limited facilities? They are using the American methods of growing polio germs for experiments. They are investigating an American discovery which may be used as a test to

discover which children are naturally immune to polio. Dr William Hammon, of Pittsburgh University, has produced a protective serum from human blood collected for transfusion purposes. It was successful when tried on 27,000 children, but British doctors have openly criticised it because so much blood is needed to make it, and the protection lasts only five weeks.

I now learn that part of the Medical Research Council's tiny effort has been switched to a study of this serum. The pooled blood of British donors is being examined to see if it too contains the natural "antibodies" which ward off polio attack.

Big task CRITICS argue that it would be a tremendous task to produce enough of the serum for general use.

The Americans have a much bigger polio problem, yet they are making plans to meet the huge demands for the serum in the next epidemic, though it will involve the collection of five million pints of blood.

British attempts to produce a vaccine to give much longer immunity are also following American lines—planned by Dr Joans Salik, who has produced a promising vaccine from monkeys.

The Medical Research Council recently sent Dr Goffe to Pittsburgh to study Salik's methods.

No. The official argument for Britain's backwardness in polio research are not valid in my view. The truth is that we are behind because far too little money has been devoted to it. This is the falsest of false economies.

The cost A PART from human considerations, the cash cost of treating the 4,000 polio cases of last year was far greater than financing a score of extra scientists.

The value of the limbs of those who were crippled and of the lives of the hundreds who died is incalculable. The Medical Research Council has now decided to expand the scope of its polio work. But there are no signs of any urgency. There is no feeling that something should be done in time for the next polio epidemic which could come this summer.

THE SECLUDED KINGDOM OF THE QUEEN'S HORSEMAN

By Charles Mallory

IT was a crisp and sunny midwinter morning. A tall soldierly man of 38 stood chatting with the King and Queen in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. "I hope," said the Queen, "that you will be happy with us here." The tall soldier smiled his answer: "Ma'am, half my happiness is already assured, because I shall be with horses."

So it was that George Frederick Thomas Hopkins, sometime major in the Royal Field Artillery, conveyed to Queen Mary and King George V, back in 1929, that his heart and soul would be in the newest, brightest and biggest job of his life. The Hopkins heart and soul have been in it now for 24 pagan-studded years; and no other superintendent of the Royal Mews has opened the carriage doors on quite so much history, quite so many processions.

Major George Hopkins—called Hoppy, openly and affectionately by Phyllis, his wife, called Hoppy, openly by the 59 employees of the Royal Mews—the man on whom depends the smooth progress of coach and carriage, the impeccable behaviour of each royal horse, in every State procession.

In or out of uniform, he is a handsome figure, grey-haired, 61 but looking 55, standing six-foot-two, with a strong, square, generous uncomplimentary face hinting at kindness to everybody and everything, including animals. He is a soldier with a heart of gold; disciplined but not tough; tolerant, perhaps to a fault.

High Peak

ON Coronation Day, Hoppy—in scarlet and gold—rode alone, a distinguished horseman at the head of the Carriages of the Household looking like a general, a duke, or at least an earl.

For Hoppy, the Coronation was a high peak in his mountain of memory. He has ridden in all the royal processions since 1930. Across three decades, it meant a trio of weddings and three funerals, a King's jubilee, a King's Coronation—and now a Queen's.

It is a strange world to have grown around a man who might, but for one thing, become a glided unreal. That one thing is a horse. For the instant Major George Hopkins steps through the heavy lead doors of the Royal stables, his eyes, hands and feet become busy with horses.

The BP stables (Buckingham Palace is always called BP by those who work there) are at one side of the huge Mews square, designed by Nash in 1824.

"Hello boys," says Hoppy, pacing along by the string of Royal Greys in their well-equipped stalls. And "Hello boys" says Hoppy again, when he reaches the far end of the stable and turns to greet the

dozen or so bay horses lining the opposite side. What about those famous Greys? The eight chosen for the long strong pull of the State Coach on Coronation Day were: Tedder and Mac-Croery.

Six-horse (2nd pair): Cranford and Tipperary. Polo End (3rd pair): Tovey and Snowflake. Wheelers (4th pair): Cunningham and Eschmower.

For ten hours the eight Greys were crisscrossed in their metal-bound red morocco leather harness, each "side" of harness weighing 112 pounds. For ten hours they went without water and feed. Theirs was probably the toughest Coronation job of all. "People didn't realise this when they put forward demands for extending the procession," says Hoppy with a touch of indignation.

Vital Task CAREFUL training for the Greys' great assignment was the vital task of the pre-processional weeks; training them to walk as a team of eight at the required pace; to bear the weighty harness for ever-increasing periods; to take without turning a hair the noisy strain of majestic music, thump of drums and clash of cymbals. Hoppy had his own methods for ensuring a well-ordered procession on June 2 and raising horses before the coming from the stable yard where a gramophone blared at the greys in training.

"The first record I ever bought for stable practice was the Marcellus says Hoppy. That was in 1951 when the old Auréli of France came to Britain. Mrs Hopkins, mockingly bitter, declares: "I thought he'd bought me a concerto when I saw him unwrapping the record; but when I said 'Thank you, how nice,' he replied 'Concerto my foot! It's the French national anthem—don't you realise I've only a few days left to get the horses used to it!'"

On State occasions, regal decorum from the horses was taken for granted by the cheering man-on-the-kerb. But on a wedding and turning-up are as vital for a horse as for an engine.

Hoppy explains: "Take Eisenhower, for instance. He used to be a show horse—us by Queen Wilhelmina. He's been trained for high-stepping and colourful prancing; so we've had to break him of all that. High stepping would be highly dangerous in the streets of London; he might easily break a leg. Then there's 'Tovey,' he's a kicker. He looks mischievous and gentle, but the other day he missed me by half an inch.

Not Colic IT'S usually a mare that causes trouble," says Hoppy without batting an eyelid at his wife's unbelieving scorn. "I don't like girls in the BP stables, and we only have two—all the rest are geldings."

Hoppy discloses for the first time the truth about the anxious moments at last year's Trooping of the Colour, when the Queen's famous police horses Winston became troublesome and lumpy. Winston, usually reliable, was pawing the ground

and looking around him—that's often a sign of colic. "I was worried," Hoppy admits, "and I decided to loosen his balancing strap, thinking this might relieve the pressure on his stomach. Winston responded immediately, and stood quietly through the rest of the ceremony."

Hoppy corrects: "In fact, it wasn't colic at all. The officer on duty, who was standing under the Queen's side saddle, and loosening the strap—for the wrong reason—relieved the pressure on his back, and saved the situation." Nevertheless, he adds, Winston is a horse for a queen, and a queen's horse "is born, not made."

Went Lame HOPPY constantly marvels at the Queen's power of observation. He recalls a incident just before his marriage, when he and Mrs Hopkins were invited to view the wedding presents at St. James's Palace. Catching sight of him at the reception the Princess, as she then was, told Hoppy she had noticed only one outsider returning wedding rehearsal earlier that day. The Princess even knew the name of the horse that failed to return. She had been watching from a Buckingham Palace window, and she had made no mistake; two riders had ridden down to the Abbey, and one horse had in fact gone lame and dropped out of the procession.

Hoppy is literally on the job night and day, for the tiny Hopkins garden backs on to the Mews yard. At five each evening the Royal horses are inspected, groomed, and once more fed. "If a horse looks illing, or refuses to eat," explains Hoppy, "we take his temperature. It is high (normal is 100) we mix a little brandy, rub him up well for the night, and hope for the best by morning."

William Robson, Royal Mews farrier for 20 years, is an expert of the pharmacy. "I've known more than one occasion when Hoppy and he have sat up all night with a sick horse," says Mrs Hopkins.

One Vigil ONE such vigil, soon after the war, was when Felix, a bay carriage horse, was taken ill. Hoppy tells it vividly. "It was a death-dealing night for old Felix, but a diagnostic triumph for Captain Thomas Wright, the honorary vet. The farrier, already at the stables sent for me in a hurry. There was Felix, with muscles contracted, showing all the symptoms of a bad kick. We sent at once for the vet. When he arrived, Captain Wright spent six silent minutes looking at Felix. Then he astonished us all by diagnosing a tumour on the Royal Household, and her marriage to Hoppy, meant moving from one side of the Palace community to the other.

With a mild grin, Hoppy brings out for his friends his amazing collection of "titles": it is a batch of 149 different envelopes from people and organisations applying for sightseeing permits to tour the Mews. These visiting parties, numbering anything from 250 to well over a thousand, scatter like freckles over the face of the Mews every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 4.30.

Rides Alone THE permit-requests, addressed through the post to Hoppy, credit him with a status ranging from "Chancellor of the Exchequer" to "The Janitor." Among them are gems such as The Head Oiler, The Proprietor, The Person-in-Charge, The Gentleman-in-Charge, The Master of Oaths, and the Veterinary General. Among them, too, are oddities such as The Chief Whip, The Stable Man, The Lord Chancellor, The Royal MUSE (also the Royal MULES). And niece of all, perhaps, a strange effort at finance: The Equestrian.

To avoid confusion, Hoppy likes to emphasise that as Royal Mews superintendent, he is in official working under the department of the Crown Equerry, Sir Dermot McCormagh Kavanagh. In the hierarchy of those who rule the Queen's horses, the Master of the Horse (Duke of Beaufort), the Chief Whip, The Stable Man, The Lord Chancellor, The Royal MUSE (also the Royal MULES). And niece of all, perhaps, a strange effort at finance: The Equestrian.

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Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN... by Walter

• BY • THE • WAY •
by Beachcomber

"THE food was excellent, and we could have eaten it off the floor." The old phrase turned up in a letter to a paper the other day.

Go ahead, then. Tell the waiter not to bring a plate, and start off with the soup. Either you will find yourself trying to suck it out of the carpet, which has absorbed it quickly, or if the floor is uncarpeted, you will get a strong taste of varnish. It is bad food that should be eaten off the floor, and then only by those who do not mind looking ridiculous.

NOTE: Snideline, the floor-varnish in the fruit-house, makes eating off the floor a gourmet's banquet.

The Undarkened Star (II)

DAPHNE, the third Mrs. Wene, drank her second husband's champagne greedily. She might have been a horse that had dragged a dry single-handed up Putney-hill. "Well," said Garth, "it's a well-bred difference. It's about Charles," she said, holding out her glass to be refilled. "Charles who?" asked Garth. "Charles, my first husband. He's after Julia again." "Julia who?" "Julia, my dear. Your second wife—or was she your first?" "First," said Garth with evident distaste. "So what?" "My dear, my husband

—the present pain in the neck—wants to divorce me, and marry Julia. "What of it?" asked Garth, with well-bred aplomb. "Well, she was your wife once. Are you going to sit still and watch all this go on?" "Then nothing I can do," said Garth. "Why not?" "My dear, I happen to be married, and I don't want to be divorced." "They ought to make divorce easier," grumbled Daphne. "And where's that second bottle?"

Trotzkism or Molotovism? THERE seems to be a bit of divergency of opinion in the very heart of the Czech match industry. On each box turned out is a label telling people to work harder. But some cunning agent of a Prague newspaper has counted the matches inside the boxes. Instead of 50, each box contains 31, a vile case of bourgeois blackness unequalled since a consignment of 20,000 tons of crab was found to contain one state claw per tin.

Delights to come I GATHER from an article about something called telegrams that the answer to something called cinema. Cyclorama is also referred to, but not radiogram. Personally, back Hoggswatch's D D 3-band redoubtable telegraphic radiogram in double overland technique.

JACOBY
ON BRIDGEGreat Plays Show
At Tournaments

| NORTH (D) 11 | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| ♠ J104 | ♥ K53 | ♦ Q5 |
| ♣ 943 | ♠ 943 | |
| WEST | | |
| ♠ Q5 | ♥ K7 | ♦ K7 |
| ♣ J1072 | ♠ 943 | ♥ 1083 |
| ♣ J984 | ♠ 943 | ♦ A Q1062 |
| ♣ J85 | | |
| SOUTH | | |
| ♠ 9832 | ♥ A84 | ♦ A K72 |
| ♣ A84 | ♠ K | |
| Neither side vul. | | |
| North | East | South |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | Pass |
| Opening lead—♥ 2 | | |

By OSWALD JACOBY

THE standard of play in bridge tournaments has improved enormously in the last 20-odd years. In the old days only a ranking expert was able to execute a squeeze, and practically nobody knew what a dummy reversal was. In the recent Eastern States Regional Tournament held in New York, several players combined a squeeze with nothing of it.

The hand was usually bid to four spades by some such auction as the one shown here today. The most common opening lead was a low heart, and South won with the ace. Declarer's first step was to finesse the ten of spades, losing to East's king.

The defence varied a bit from this point, but it came to the same thing in the end. In two cases that I know of, East laid down the ace of clubs, dropping South's king. East then shifted back to hearts, forcing out dummy's king.

Declarer got to his hand by ruffing a club and led another trump, picking up West's queen. South next ruffed out dummy's last club, thus achieving the "dummy reversal."

Don't let this expression puzzle you, for it has a very simple meaning. Reversing the dummy is just a matter of establishing the dummy instead of your own hand. In this case, declarer ruffed out dummy's losers with his own trumps instead of trying to ruff out his own losers with dummy's trumps.

Having reversed the dummy, declarer then led his last trump to dummy's jack, following with dummy's four of trumps. South had ruffed twice in his own hand and therefore dummy wound up with one trump more than the South hand.) When dummy led the last trump, dummy still held two hearts and two diamonds. South kept the four diamonds, but West had only a headcount.

West had to reduce to four cards. If he saved all four diamonds, dummy's low hearts would both be good. If West kept a high heart, however, he would have to discard a diamond, and then declarer would be able to win the rest of the tricks with his diamonds.

In short, West was squeezed and declarer had executed a combination of dummy reversal and squeeze.

CARD SERVICE

Q—With North-South vulnerable, the bidding has been: West North East South 3 Dms. Double Pass You, South, hold: Spades J-9-7-3-2, Hearts 8-5, Diamonds 9-3-2, Clubs 8-5-4. What do you do?

A—Bid three spades. Despite the weakness of your hand you must respond to your partner's takeout double in your five-card major suit. If North has a sound double, you should be reasonably safe at three spades.

TODAY'S QUESTION The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades J-9-7-3-2, Hearts 8-5-2, Diamonds 9-3-2, Clubs 8-5-4. What do you do? Answer: Tomorrow

WHAT'S HIS LINE?

HORACE SCHOLTE Re-arrange the letters to spell his occupation. (Solution on Page 10)

WOMANSENSE
Robb's COMET CALLING CARD

Artist Robb today leaves his calling card aboard a Comet jet-liner, speeding through the night high above Europe. Robb was in Rome for the fashion shows; flew home by Comet—and produced this sketchbook of life at 35,000ft.

FOR MICHAEL
—EXCITEMENT

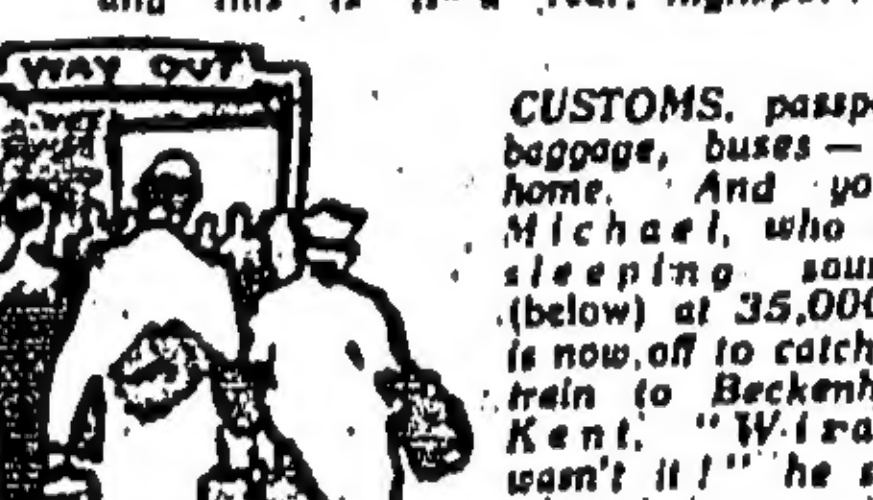
AIRPORT SCENE: The boy in the centre, 11-year-old Michael—Don't give my last name," he said, "the other boys will tag me"—arrived at the wrong terminal to meet and fly in the symbol of his age, the Comet. Michael is holiday-travelling with an uncle; he only wished his eight-year-old brother—He's really tough!—were with him. The young man reading the newspaper on the right above left the Comet at Rome on its flight from South Africa, and is catching it on its return flight—all in four days.



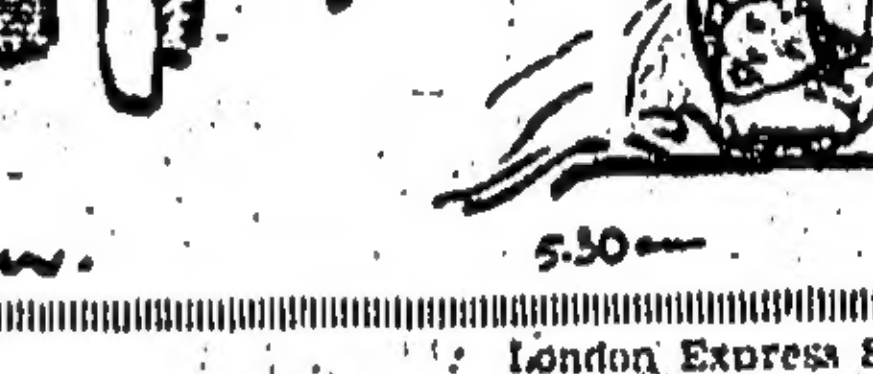
THE strange 'half-world' seen on Rome airfield. The Comet has screamed in from Johannesburg, and is now silent and beautiful. The passengers descend in the glare of landing-lights—some to stay in Rome; others to travel on.



MISS PHYLLIS STAGG and Miss Lorna Stagg are from Toronto on a two-month, all-flying holiday. "Sure, we know all about the Comet back home," they said, "and this is it—a real, highspot!"



CUSTOMS, passports, baggage, buses—and home. And young Michael, who was a little bit soundly (below) at 35,000ft., is now off to catch his train to Beckenham, Kent. "Well, I say, wasn't it!" he says.



London Express Service



"Size 16 isn't as large as it used to be, is it?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, AUGUST 17

IF you are born today, you are alert and quick in everything you do. Highly emotional, you feel everything. Ordinary, everyday acts, you have a fine speaking voice and would do well as a public speaker, on the stage or as a politician. However, you are something of a pessimist and are inclined to be a little impulsive for your own good. Yet you do have excellent reasoning powers and are very keen on your decisions will be wise and just. You are excellent at argument. You will take the opposite side to what you believe and make your listeners think you are talking from conviction. Consequently you would make a fine lawyer. If you make a career, you will have a civil imagination which will turn away with your common sense. You have a strong love of nature and probably will be happiest if you live in a rural area. You must be quite careful in selecting a partner, however, for it is not a wise idea to have a partner who has similar interests in life.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Tomorrow's birthday star is your daily guide.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18

can. It will benefit your health and mental attitude.

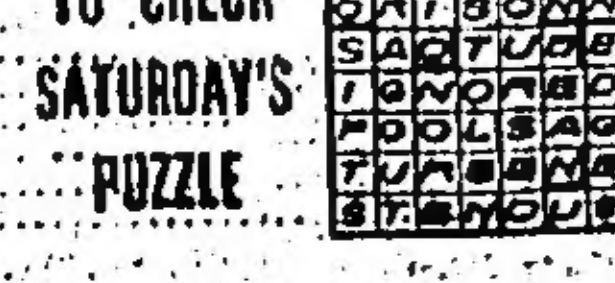
CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Baker-street doctor. (8)
 2. One notable Paul. (10)
 3. Platters sliced. (10)
 4. Times one in music. (8)
 5. Kats nerve and makes ferocious. (9)
 6. Strangely, there are (10)
 7. I label an airplane. (8)
 8. No laughing at this for Tommy. (10)
 9. Healer for a die. (4)
 10. No the French alone. (4)
 11. Simple fellow. (8)
 12. And ham and hideous wench. (10)
 13. Contemptuous looks. (8)
 14. Tennis group. (8)

- Down
1. Uote with healthy and wealthy. (10)
 2. End of prates. (4)
 3. Famous belt. (10)
 4. Upstairs for Christmas pudding. (8)
 5. Points out nothing. (8)
 6. Savoury, hard or soft. (8)
 7. Johnson's singing birds. (8)
 8. Mirror, only on parameter. (8)
 9. Seaman. (4)
 10. Duff had one, and a coat. (8)
 11. A look from the pale strand. (8)
 12. The dear loss a penny. (4)
 13. Bone have. (8)
 14. Remainder in repose. (4)

SOLUTION TO CHECK SATURDAY'S PUZZLE



DUMB-BELLS



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Mrs. Cluckenclock's Dragon

—It Certainly Gave Her Something to Talk About!

By MAX TRELL

MRS. Henrietta Cluckenclock had just come back from a trip across the road. She was usually rather quiet except, of course, when she laid an egg. The ducks, who lived in another part of the yard and rarely mixed with the hens, said among themselves that she had nothing to say because nothing ever happened to her worth talking about.

But today something had happened to Mrs. Cluckenclock well worth talking about. At any rate, she thought it so important that she rushed about the yard cackling at the top of her voice.

Smoke and Fire

"I've seen a dragon! I've seen a dragon!" it was breathing smoke and fire.

The cat stopped watching a robin from behind the rose bush and came over.

Willy Toad hopped off his mushroom and came over.

A sparrow stopped still on a branch overhead. A mole looked out of his hole. A squirrel sat motionless on his hind legs with an acorn in his paws.

Even the ducks on their way down to the pond for their morning dip stopped to listen to Mrs. Cluckenclock's amazing story.

Knaft, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, who was just about to curl up for a nap in his favourite nook in the garden wall, rose hurriedly to his feet. He caught up with Mrs. Cluckenclock just as she was telling the sparrow for the fifth time: "It was the biggest dragon I ever saw. It was breathing smoke and fire. I was never so frightened in all my life."

Was Sho Suro?

"Pardon me, Mrs. Cluckenclock," interrupted Knaft. "Are you sure it was a dragon?" "Am I sure? Am I—my goodness, I think I know a dragon when I see one, young man! I tell you it was breathing smoke and—"

Knaft interrupted again. "Where did you see it?"



"Good gracious, here it comes again," said Mrs. Cluckenclock.

"It came roaring across the meadow on the other side of the road. You never heard such snorting. I thought my feathers would fall out."

Therefore, it can be seen from this that if the father and mother are both Rh positive, there will be no difficulty, but if the mother is negative, and the father is positive, certain diseases of the newborn, which may be incompatible to life or may endanger the newborn's life, may come about. However, if the father is Rh negative and the mother is Rh positive, no trouble can be expected to result.

Everyone Hid With that, Mrs. Henrietta Cluckenclock dashed into the hen house. The ducks waddled into the tall grass. The cat crawled under the porch. Willy Toad squeezed himself under a rock. The sparrow flew off. The squirrel dropped his acorn and scrambled up the tree.

But Knaft stood and watched as the railroad train roared by along its tracks across the meadow on the other side of the road. And he smiled at poor Mrs. Henrietta Cluckenclock, who mistook it for a dragon!

New Treatment Being Tested To Aid Rh Negative Mothers

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THE Rh factor, which receives its name from the fact that it was first discovered in the rhesus monkey, is a normal substance found in the blood of 87 percent of people. As yet, no known function has been found for this Rh factor.

People who have this factor or normal substance are said to be Rh positive. However, those who do not have this normal substance are called Rh negative.

When blood from the Rh positive person (who has this normal substance in the blood) is injected into an Rh negative person, the Rh negative individual's blood begins to form what are called Rh antibodies which fight the Rh positive blood. Just as blood develops antibodies in various types of infections to fight the infection.

Therefore, it can be seen from this that if the father and mother are both Rh positive, there will be no difficulty, but if the mother is negative, and the father is positive, certain diseases of the newborn, which may be incompatible to life or may endanger the newborn's life, may come about. However, if the father is Rh negative and the mother is Rh positive, no trouble can be expected to result.

Little Success

The antibodies which have developed in the Rh mother's blood usually do not occur with the first pregnancy, for in this pregnancy she is just sensitized to the Rh positive baby. However, with each succeeding pregnancy, there is more chance for antibodies to develop in the mother's blood and to destroy the blood of the infant. This is simply because even though the blood of the mother and infant do not mix, antibodies can pass from mother to infant. With each additional pregnancy, the chance for a normal baby becomes less and less.

Some Rh babies are helped by exchange transfusion soon after birth, in which their entire blood supply is replaced. However, this does not help all the babies and many are born dead, or too near death, to be helped. Various drugs, hormones and blood plasma have been tried in order to insure a safe and normal birth for these babies, with little success. Tests can be made previous to birth to determine whether an

Rh difficulty is possible. When this is determined in those suspected of having Rh difficulty, a new treatment may be used.

With this new method of treatment, several women have had successful pregnancies in what would otherwise have been doubtful cases. Therefore, although this newer method has still not yet been perfected, it may be a means for preventing Rh difficulties.

One-piece beachwear



By GRACE THORNCIFFE

COTTON jersey, that most sensible beach fabric, is used for a pert little swim suit, a one-piece job marked by a many-arc-ton dead, or too near death, to be helped. Various drugs, hormones and blood plasma have been tried in order to insure a safe and normal birth for these babies, with little success. Tests can be made previous to birth to determine whether an

Another new

"Adventure"

RUPERT

and the

DOUBLE

DREAM

\$1.

Rupert and the Pepper-Rose—10

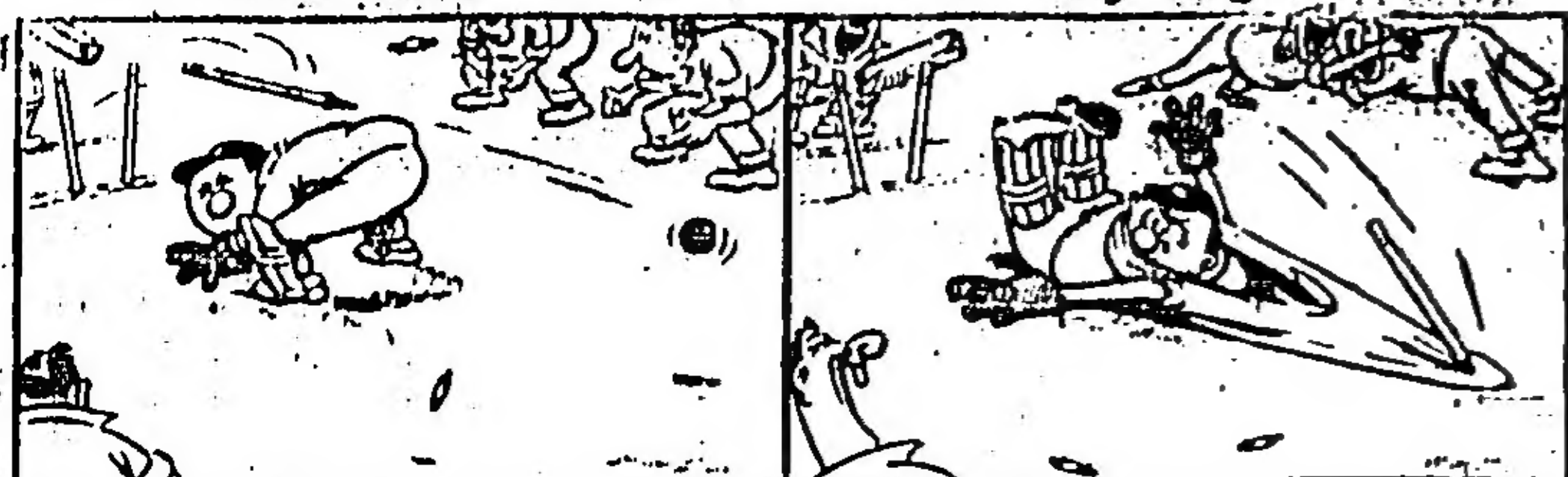


The neglected ivy that is clinging to the wall is so old and strong that Rupert has no difficulty in climbing its tough branches to the top. "Oh, what a lovely garden down there," he thinks, "believe I've seen it before, but certainly didn't come this way."

wonder if I'd be allowed to get down and look for my balloon. At that moment a mouse came on which he is leaning spits and crumbles, upsetting his balance, and down he goes with a crash into a thicket of bushes that luckily broke his fall.

SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Woolton



Preparations Well In Hand For The Holding Of The World Soccer Tournament

By ARCHIE QUICK

Preparations are well in hand for the holding of the World Soccer Championship for the Jules Rimet Cup in Switzerland next June and July. Fifty nations, applied for entry, and of these 42 were accepted. These were divided into 13 groups, and since then China and Poland have withdrawn from the competition.

As the result of the qualifying groupings, 16 countries will play in the competition proper at Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Lugano and Zurich from June 16 to July 4, and of these three are already assured their places—Uruguay, as holders—they won in Rio de Janeiro in 1950—Switzerland, as hosts, and Hungary, because of the defection of their only opponents in Group 7, Poland.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned it has been agreed with the International Federation that the winners of the Home International Championship plus the runners-up will qualify for a trip to Switzerland. There should be a hard struggle between England, Scotland and Wales.

THE GROUPINGS

The groupings are:—

Group 1: Germany, Norway, Saar.

Group 2: Belgium, Finland, Sweden.

Group 3: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales.

Group 4: France, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia.

Group 5: Austria, Portugal, Hungary.

Group 6: Spain, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia.

Group 7: Egypt, Italy, Greece, Israel, Yugoslavia.

Group 8: Haiti, Mexico, USA.

Group 9: Brazil, Chile, Paraguay.

Group 10: Korea, Japan.

The finalists should be Germany, Sweden, England, Scotland, France, Austria, Spain, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia, USA, Brazil, Japan, Switzerland and Uruguay.

The qualifying competition will be played on a points system any time after June 5, 1953, on a home-and-away basis, with the exception of Group 3, which will be played normally in the British winter.

If points are equal, a decision will be played on a neutral ground. Should this end in a draw after extra time, the winner will be decided by lot.

The qualifying competition will be complete by April 1, 1954.

The first World Cup Competition was played in Uruguay in 1930, the home country winning from twelve rivals. Italy won the second competition from 28 other countries when the Cup was fought for Italy, and when it moved to France in 1938, Italy were again successful from an entry of 25.

After the War interruption England entered for the first time in 1950 in Brazil, but Uruguay again won with 28 other nations in the field.

Thus the Swiss tournament will be the biggest yet staged.

ARE TRIALS NECESSARY

Are football trial matches really necessary? The first one of these pre-season affairs I attend a leg is broken: in another the referee actually had to speak to two of the players, colleagues, for rough play against each other! It was the Arsenal of all clubs too.

And in Chelsea's practice two young players went to hospital with injured legs.

There can be no excuse for staging these games except financial and in that direction I doubt very much whether the half-hearted displays in the swelter of a burning August evening stimulate public interest very much.

The players get all the training they want these early call-up days, without being submitted publicly to the risk of injury on home-hard grounds. A player may lose his first team place as a result of them too, and they cannot tell the manager any more than he already knows.

The leg break and heart-break too, occurred in Brighton and Hove Albion's trial and as a result a promising young forward is laid up for the next few months and maybe his confidence ruined permanently. And the incident cannot have done any good to the morale of the

player who accidentally caused it or to the rest of the team.

And the match proved nothing. It was a lukewarm display, substitutes were used and the face was watched by a mere handful of spectators. The club benefited by a few shillings, but they have been penny wise and pound foolish, at the probable expense of one man's career. When players naturally draw back from tackles instead of making them full-blooded affairs that is when accidents occur.

COINCIDENCE

May I draw your attention to the strange case of a 21-year-old coincidence in the history of Sussex cricket. In 1932 they were out by themselves at the top of the Championship table at the end of July. A key player, Dulciphish, was hurt at Hastings and Sussex did not win a match in August. They finished second.

In 1953 Sussex were again leading the table and for the first time since 1932. A key player, Oldmann, was hurt at Hastings and to date Sussex have not won a match in August! Two men bridge those years—John Langridge and George Cox. They were in both teams and again Sussex are slipping down the table.

If Surrey manage to retain the Championship, and it looks very much as though they will, it will be a remarkable feat in view of the Test calls of Alec Bedser, Peter May, Jim Laker and the end of July. What is more, their batting is not at all impressive. I understand that May, in insurance, will be regularly available next season. Also Whitaker has not been retained.

Rangers Make

It Three

In A Row

London, Aug. 15. Glasgow Celtic, who won the Coronation Cup against the cream of English and Scottish football talent have yet to reproduce their best form in this season's Scottish League Cup competition.

Beaten 2-1 by Alderstonians, Celtic languish at the bottom of the section with one point from three matches.

Rangers won their third successive game, beating Hamilton Academicals by 3-1 with Grierson accomplishing the hat-trick.

The leading Edinburgh team, Hibernian, had to be content with a draw at Paisley, where St Mirren rose to the occasion in fine fashion.

Third Lanark, winners by 10 goals last week met their masters at Cowdenbeath in the Division "B" Cup competition.

Ingils, centre-forward, scored three of Cowdenbeath's goals—Reuter.

ULSTER CUP SCORES

London, Aug. 15.

The following were the results of football matches played in the Ulster Cup today:

Ardara 5, Portadown 3; Cliftonville 1, Crusaders 3; Distillery 1, Linfield 3; Ballymena 0, Derry City 0; Coleraine 3, Glenties 3; Glenties 1, Bangor 3.—Reuter.

TWO NEW COMBINATIONS TO CONTEST THE OPEN TRIPLES FINAL

By "TOUCHER"

The two new combinations of J. Chubb, T. E. Baker and W. Hong Sling and C. F. Remedios, H. J. Noronha and J. E. Noronha will contest the final of the seventh annual Colony Open Triples Lawn Bowls Championship.

In the semi-finals played at Talkoo yesterday, Chubb, Baker and Hong Sling eliminated G. Madar, F. Lee and J. S. Landolt by 16-13 while Remedios, Noronha and Noronha gained a comfortable 19-13 win over M. J. Divecha, F. R. Kermani and U. A. Rumjahn.

Of the two semi-final games, that between Landolt and Hong Sling was the more exciting, but the other match between Remedios and Rumjahn surprisingly produced a better standard of bowls.

Hong Sling and his mon opened with two singles. On the first end both Chubb and Madar had difficulty in finding their green, both being narrow with all their woods.

Chubb, however, gave a lie of two, each about a yard away. Francis Lee wiped off a front wood for the first shot and Joe Landolt added another single.

A heavy draw by Hong Sling chipped away both the first and second shots to give him a count of one.

On the second end, Chubb gave a lie of one and Tommy Baker put in a second shot. A drive by Landolt hit the shot wood which in turn sprung the jack back to one of Hong Sling's woods to give Hong Sling another single.

Chubb and Madar were yards away from the jack on the third end, with Chubb lying the shot about 1½ yards away.

Francis Lee pushed up an opposing wood for second shot and Hong Sling put in a third. With his last wood Joe Landolt managed to tap up one of his own woods almost a yard for the shot, to reduce the deficit to 1-2.

On the 4th end, Chubb put in the shot, but Lee promoted one of his own woods for the first shot which stayed for the final count.

George Madar lay the first hugging touch on the fifth end only to see Chubb trail the jack back almost 2 yards.

Landolt succeeded in resting the shot wood and drew a second to score two shots on that head and take the lead at 4-2.

Chubb again trailed the jack on the 6th end after Madar had put in a close shot. Some good bowls were produced by Lee and Baker at this stage as they rested each other's first shots.

With Lee lying a shot, Landolt drew a second shot about three inches in front of the jack. A drive by Hong Sling sprung the jack and lay it open.

Landolt drew the shot about 1½ yards in front and Hong Sling came short with his last wood to concede the shot to his opponents and allow them to forge ahead to 6-2.

A touch by George Madar stayed throughout the 7th end to increase his side's lead to 6-2.

Chubb and Baker each drew a shot on the 8th end, but Landolt with a count of two against him succeeded in resting the first shot for the shot. Hong Sling countered with the same shot to give him a count of two, and bring him closer to 4-6.

Chubb and Baker again gave Hong Sling a lie of three on the 9th end. A heavy follow through by Landolt gave him the shot. In attempting to rest it out, Hong Sling succeeded in conceding the shot to his opponents and bring him closer to 4-6.

TURNING POINT

Francis Lee took the jack back for a single on the 10th end and the 11th end, which proved to be the turning point of the game, started with Landolt leading by 9-4.

With Chubb lying the shot about two feet away, Francis Lee wiped off a front wood for the shot. Baker trailed the jack for two and Francis Lee sprung the jack behind and slightly to one side.

Hong Sling, however, still lay the shot with Landolt having the second shot about two yards away on the right and about two feet behind, and Hong Sling having the third, fourth and fifth shot.

With the backhand fairly open and all the woods almost a yard away, Landolt surprisingly took a drive with his first wood,

which was narrow and completely missed everything. Taking more green with his second drive, he was timbered by a front wood.

With his second wood Hong Sling responded to Baker's call for a drive to take away the second shot for a count of four. Landolt, trying to draw on the backhand, went through with his last wood and Hong Sling added the fifth shot to bring him level at 9-9.

Hong Sling followed this up with another brilliant shot on the 12th end which practically levelled the match.

After Francis Lee had rested away Chubb's shot wood for a lie of two, Baker called for a heavy draw from his skip to take the jack back into the ditch on a full head.

With his first wood, Hong Sling trailed the jack into the ditch for a count of three and added a fourth shot, to take a commanding lead of 13-9 on the 13th end.

Francis Lee was again prominent on the 13th end when he rested away Baker's shot wood and drew a second shot. A heavy draw by Hong Sling, however, sliced the jack and cut down the count to only one shot.

A heavy draw by Hong Sling sprung the jack to give him one shot on the 14th end.

Landolt had a lie of three in his favour on the 15th end, to directly in front of the jack about two feet away, and a half foot away and one slightly behind. Hong Sling came with some weight and narrow and chipped off one of the front woods for the shot.

Landolt came back with a two on the 16th end with a fine shot on his last wood to remain within striking distance at 12-15.

Getting through between two blockers with a heavy draw, he succeeded in using a side-wood to deflect the jack back for a count of two.

On the 17th end, with George Madar lying a shot, Chubb about a foot in front and behind the jack, Chubb drew in a beautiful first shot just behind the jack, and this stayed for the count.

With a lead of 16-12, Hong Sling had little difficulty in taking the 18th end, to only one shot on the last head.

BRILLIANT BOWLING

Brilliant bowling by Jackie Noronha and Henry Noronha, excellent support by substitute C. F. Remedios, enabled them to score their comfortable 19-13 win over M. J. Divecha, F. R. Kermani and U. A. Rumjahn.

The winners, after taking a 3-0 lead on the first two heads, were 11-1 ahead by the end of the 6th head.

F. R. Kermani drew repeated rounds of applause at this stage with a spell of perfect shots to enable his side to draw up to 9-11 on the 11th head.

The winners, however, broke away again with a two, a single and a four on the next three heads to take an almost insurmountable 18-10 lead, and enable them to play a defensive game to limit their opponents to only three shots on the last three heads.

THE SCORES

Colony Open Triples

Semi-Finals

J. Chubb, T. E. Baker and W. Hong Sling beat G. Madar, F.

Lee and J. S. Landolt, 16-13.

C. F. Remedios, H. J. Noronha and J. E. Noronha beat M. J. Divecha, F. R. Kermani and U. A. Rumjahn, 19-13.

Final

J. Chubb, T. E. Baker and W. Hong Sling beat C. F. Remedios, H. J. Noronha and J. E. Noronha, 13-9.

Consolation

M. J. Divecha, F. R. Kermani and U. A. Rumjahn beat G. Madar, F. Lee and J. S. Landolt, 13-9.

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Consolation

NEVER WRONG



Len Hutton tosses the coin and Lindsay Hassett calls. Be it heads or tails, Hassett has miscalled only once in the last 10 Tests.—Central Press Photo.

Middlesex In A Bad Position

London, Aug. 15.

Middlesex, present County Cricket Championship leaders, got off to a bad start in their match with lowly Worcestershire today being dismissed for 155 at Lords. Middlesex struggled hard for runs and only a sparkling seventh wicket partnership of 54 in 50 minutes between Fred Titmus and Leslie Compton saved them from ignominy.

Worcestershire relied solely on their pace men Reg Parks and John Flavell. Parks, so long a Worcestershire stalwart, took five wickets for 60. His understanding with Yarnold behind the wicket resulted in four dismissals and Yarnold also caught one off Flavell.

Worcestershire were only 49 runs behind with eight wickets in hand.

Surrey, Middlesex's nearest rivals, decided to put Yorkshire in to bat on a "green pitch" at Leeds. Yorkshire v Surrey v Yorkshire 103, (Lowson 103), rain curtailed play.

At Derby, Derbyshire v Leicestershire, Derbyshire 210 for four, rain curtailed play.

At Southend, Nottinghamshire 213 (Clay 66, Baxter 68), Essex 87 for four.

At Lords, Middlesex 155, (Parks, right-arm fast-medium, five for 60), Worcestershire 100 for two.

At Farnham, Warwickshire 204, Hampshire 40 for three.

At Dover, Somerset 150 (Lawrence 53, Wright, right-arm medium leg-break, six for 48), Kent 153 for six (Fenner 55).

Sweden Beats Finland 4-0

Stockholm, Aug. 16.

Sweden beat Finland 4-0 here today in Group Two of the World Soccer Cup Tournament.

Sweden led 2-0 at half-time.

The counties drew 3-3 at Helsinki earlier this month.

A record crowd of 27,138 watched the match played in warm sunny weather.

Aske Sandell (3), Goesta Sandberg and Herbert Sandin scored for Sweden.—Reuter.

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

Placings in the County Cricket Championship at the conclusion of the series of games which ended on Friday are as follows:

| | | | | | | | 1st Inn. | Lead | | |
|--|----|----|---|----|---|-----|----------|------|-------|------|
| | | | | | | No. | In Match | | | Pts. |
| | | P | W | L | D | T | Dec. | Lost | Drawn | |
| Middlesex | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Surrey | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Leicestershire | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Lancashire | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Sussex | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Gloucestershire | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Warwickshire | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Derbyshire | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Nottinghamshire | 24 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| The following matches were played on 23 matches: Nottinghamshire 24 from 23 matches; Yorkshire 24 from 23 matches; Sussex 24 from 23 matches; Worcestershire 24 from 23 matches; Kent 30 from 24 | | | | | | | | | | |

COCKELL HAS HIT THE BOXING JACK-POT

Says HAROLD MAYES

Fan Cockell, Britain's Heavyweight Champion, by his points victory over Harry Matthews in Seattle, brought the first smiles for months to the faces of those who frequent, and, indeed, those who control what goes on in Hick-e-ear alley.

Needless to say, not the least elated, after Cockell's manager, John Simpson, is promoter Jack Solomons himself, for whom, overnight, another draw card has been produced at a time when there are precious few around to help him withstand the body punches dealt out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

International Students' Games

Dortmund, Aug. 16.

Osamu Inoue of Japan won the 5,000 Metres final in the International Students' Games here today. He was timed in 14 minutes 48.6 seconds.

Anthony Weekes-Pearce of Britain was second in 14 minutes 49 sec. Third was Velimir Ilic of Yugoslavia in 14 minutes 55.2 seconds.

Akira Nishimura of Japan finished second in the 100, Step and Jump final with 14.95 metres. The event was won by Adriano Silva of Brazil, with 15.92 metres. Third was Heinz Oberbeck of Germany, with 14.65 metres.

Tadshiko Nakajima of Japan was fourth in the 110 Metres hurdles final, won by Bert Stelnes of Germany in 14.7 seconds, with Estanislao Kocurek of Argentina second, in 14.7 seconds, and Paul Vine of Britain third in 14.9 seconds. Nakajima clocked 15.1 seconds.

Nakagawa of Japan was third in the Men's Javelin final with 59.7 metres. Winner was Gerhard Keller of Germany, with 61.88 metres, and Hermann Rieder of Germany was second with 60.3 metres.

Japan finished fifth in the four by 100 Metres Relay final in 42.7 seconds. Winners were Argentina, with 42.2, with Italy second, also in 42.2 seconds. Britain was third in 42.3, and Germany fourth in 42.4.

Yoshio Kojima of Japan was fourth in the Shot Put final with 13.82 metres. Winner was Heinz Luther of Germany with 14.59 metres. Second was Mark Pharoah of Britain with 14.34 metres, and third Heinz Oberbeck of Germany, with 13.95 metres.

OTHER WINNERS
Other final winners were: Men's Sabre Fencing—G. Benvenuti of Italy, six victories and 20 hits received.
Men's Doubles Lawn Tennis—Paul Blondel and Martin Friesch of Switzerland.
400 Metres Run—Karl Friedrich Haas of Germany, 47.6 seconds.
100 Metres Sprint—Romeo Galan of Argentina, 10.7 seconds.
1,500 Metres Run—David Law of Britain, 3 minutes 50.4 seconds.
1,000 Metres Relay—Germany, 3 minutes 10.0 seconds.
More than 20,000 people watched today's finals.

At the end of the festival, delegations from each nation marched into the wide circle of the stadium past President Theodor Heuss.

Italy's Irene Camber, 27-year-old pharmacist's student who had won the Women's Fells Fencing, and Adhemar da Silva of Brazil, who won the Hop, Step and Jump, were presented with a gold medal, symbolically for all winners.

Later all winners received gold medals, with silver medals for second places and bronze medals for third.—Reuter.

EARLIER RESULTS
Dortmund, Aug. 15.
David Greco of Britain won the final of the 400 Metres Hurdles in 52.7 secs when the International Students' Games were continued here today.

Eitaro Okano of Japan was second in 53.1 secs. George Salen (Germany) third.

Gerhard Keller of Germany won the men's Pentathlon with 2923 points.

Yugoslavia won the football tournament with Spain second and Germany third.

Argentina won first place in the basketball tournament to-night when they beat Brazil by 69 to 42 after leading at half-time by 35-25.

The men's sabre fencing final was won by Gubio Benvenuti of Italy.

Yugoslavia was announced as the final winner of the water-polo tournament, in which five countries participated. Yugoslavia played four games, scoring eight points with 41 goals scored and two goals against. Egypt was second, after defeating Belgium 6-3 today.

Yugoslavia won the final of the Women's 80 Metres Hurdles in 11.7 secs.

The final of the Men's High Jump was won by Jacques Delolonne of Belgium, with a jump of 1.90 metres. Yukio Ishikawa of Japan was placed second, also with a jump of 1.80 metres.—United Press.

You think this bolt-from-the-blue-for, after all, how many people could truthfully say they thought Cockell would win?

Just another of those slices of Solomons' luck?

If so, forget it, because Jolly Jack himself was the man behind the making of the match. So instead of thinking that it's something which happened, just as the sun always shines for him, credit him with pulling off a pretty shrewd gamble.

"John Simpson and I have just been congratulating each other," he told me.

"The first approach for Cockell to fight in the States was put to me. Not only did I pass it on to John, but I advised him what he should ask for and what he should do."

Now, too, the next move is to throw some off. I don't think anyone is likely to persuade him to allow Cockell to be led into any cut-de-mee fights.

That means you can discount suggestions of the former Butlers blacksmith putting his Empire crown on the line six thousand feet in the air in Johannesburg or regarding anything as modest as the European title, seemingly reserved for the older hand, as a priority target.

"If the Americans thought that a Matthews victory over Cockell would put him back in the Marcano reckoning, which they did, surely that means that Cockell is in that spot right now," says Jack.

NEXT MOVE
He has plenty of handy dates between now and Christmas, and nothing is more certain than that the Surrey-domiciled swifler will figure prominently on one of them.

His opponent will be a top-ranking American, anybody in fact, who has provided Cockell with another step on the ladder to Marcano. Nothing less will do.

Simpson confirmed this when he told me: "We shall now sit back and wait for offers—and they will have to be good. We haven't got to jump anywhere, and we're not going to."

He went further to tell me: "I'm very happy to tell me: He never had any sympathy from anybody, and now I don't think we shall be showing a lot to other people."

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"I always knew his real ability when I had him and Jack Gardner together. He was always ahead of Gardner in the gym—when they had a go. If only I could have rolled the two of them into one, what a fighter I would have had."

Right, then, that's the position. Those closest to Cockell are elated, and after the way their fifteen-stone plus fighter came back, after being behind on points, to floor Matthews three times, they have good reason to be.

STILL GREAT TASK
For all that don't let's run away with the idea at once that the world heavyweight title we've wanted so long in Britain is almost on its way over here. The path to a Marcano fight may be exceptionally hard because the Americans, like ourselves, aren't exactly overburdened with real heavyweight talent, but the overcoming of the Brooklyn blacksmith himself is something just a little harder.

Never forget that Matthews was to have been the road block to Cockell's way to the Championship target—and he took good care of the Seattle Swifler in just a round and a half.

Nothing that has happened since has suggested that Rocky is getting any less devastating. On the contrary, his summary demolition of Jersey Joe Walcott in their second meeting, of which he was the only witness from Britain, indicates that the champion is a warmer hand than ever now.

HE WOULD FIGHT!
He's the type whose confidence increases all the time. But, so, for that matter, does Cockell's. Which means that although I really believe his victory proved nothing in a boxing sense, it proved that he has a whole lot more good old English guts than most people realised, even though few knowledgeable ones, I'm sure, have ever sold him short on that score.

It could be that, because of a shortage of really outstanding fighters in the Championship, Britain is within an ace of having its first world heavyweight challenger since Tommy Farr, way back in 1937.

And even to have a Briton fighting for boxing's richest prize would be something. Well, we know Cockell would fight!

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RELAY RECORD



M. Slemon (GB) handing over to D. Leather during the 3 x 880 Yards Relay Women's event at the White City on August 3. The team won the event—setting up a new world record of 6 min. 49 sec.

HEATS OF JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS AT VRC TODAY

The following is the programme of heats and list of competitors for the Colony Junior Swimming Championships scheduled to be swum off today at the VRC pool commencing at 6 p.m.

Women's 50 Yards Back Stroke
Heat 1—Michelle Collins (EYMA); Heather Richards (EYMA); Chung So-hang (CSA); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 2—F. Stokes (EYMA); Helen Wong (Fort); Huang Tui-lan (CSA); Tong Pui-lan (Lai Tui).
Heat 3—Cissy Luke (Fort); Fu Yan-mai (SCAA); Lorna May Mack (EYMA); 2. Saunders.
Women's 100 Yards Free Style
Heat 1—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 2—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
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Heat 128—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 129—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 130—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 131—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 132—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 133—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 134—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 135—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 136—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 137—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 138—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 139—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 140—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 141—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 142—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 143—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 144—Chung So-hang (Fort); Wong Yik-ching (Fort); Helen Wong (Fort); Wu Chai-mai (SCAA).
Heat 14

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

| SAILINGS TO | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| "SHENKING" | Koelung | 5 p.m. 19th Aug. |
| "FUKIEN" | Singapore, Penang & Kelantan | 5 p.m. 19th Aug. |
| "YUENHAI" | Shanghai | 10 a.m. 22nd Aug. |
| "HUPEH" | Tientsin | 10 a.m. 24th Aug. |
| "FOYANG" | Bangkok | 10 a.m. 25th Aug. |
| "SHENKING" | Koelung | 5 p.m. 26th Aug. |
| "FENGNING" | Djalaruta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar | 8 a.m. 27th Aug. |
| "HANYANG" | Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe | 10 a.m. 29th Aug. |
| "PETER REED" | Kuching, Sarikoi, Singapur, Sibiu & Tangjong Mani | 8 a.m. 1st Sept. |
| * Sails from Custodian Wharf | | |
| ARRIVALS FROM | | |
| "YUENHAI" | Shanghai | 17th Aug. |
| "HUPEH" | Tientsin | 21st Aug. |
| "FOYANG" | Kobe | 22nd Aug. |
| "SHENKING" | Koelung | 7 a.m. 24th Aug. |
| "FENGNING" | Kobe | 24th Aug. |
| "PETER REED" | Sibiu | 26th Aug. |
| "HANYANG" | Bangkok | 27th Aug. |

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

| SAILINGS TO | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| "TAIYUAN" | Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe & Yokohama | Noon 10th Aug. |
| "TAIPING" | Kobe & Kobe | 10th Aug. |
| "TAIYUAN" | Sydney & Melbourne | 6th Sept. |
| ARRIVALS FROM | | |
| "TAIYUAN" | Australia & Manila | In Port |
| "TAIPING" | Australia & Manila | In Port |
| "HANSI" | Australia, Ocean Is., Nauru & Manila | 3rd Sept. |
| "TAIYUAN" | Kobe | 4th Sept. |

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

| Sails | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| "AUTOLYCUS" | Liverpool & Dublin | 23rd Aug. |
| "LAOMEDON" | Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg | 23rd Aug. |
| "PERSEUS" | Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow | 5th Sept. |
| "CLYTONEUS" | Liverpool & Glasgow | 13th Sept. |
| "ASTYANAX" | Liverpool & Dublin | 23rd Sept. |

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

| Sails | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| "CLYTONEUS" | Liverpool | 22nd Aug. |
| "ASTYANAX" | do | 29th Aug. |
| "AEENEAS" | do | 6th Sept. |
| "EYEBUS" | do | 13th Sept. |
| "ASCANIUS" | 18th Aug. | 22nd Sept. |
| "AGAPENOR" | 24th Aug. | 24th Sept. |
| "CALCHAS" | 3rd Sept. | 8th Oct. |
| "PELUS" | 7th Sept. | 14th Oct. |

(i) Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. (ii) Loading Nantwich, before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.



DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

| Sails | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| "DONA AURORA" | Sailed | Arr. H.K. In Port Buoy A-11 |
| "DONA ALICIA" | do | 29th Aug. |
| "BATAAN" | do | 16th Aug. |
| "TELEMACHUS" | 26th Aug. | 17th Sept. |
| "DONA NATI" | 10th Sept. | 2nd Nov. |

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

| Sails | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| "HAINAN" | 15th Aug. | 20th Aug. |
| "AGAMEMNON" | 6th Sept. | 6th Sept. |

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

*Direct sailing to Pacific Coast Ports.

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Saturdays 20 cents

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per month, U.K. and other countries \$7.00 per month.

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KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 2243.

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Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's

S.S. "VIET-NAM"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 18th August, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 18th August, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 18th September, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 13th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

HARDER-WILHELMSEN LINE

S.S. "TUNGSHA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th August, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 18th August, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th August, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 12th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S.S. "KYOKO MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th August, 1953.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th August, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 12th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S.S. "ARIMA MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 17th August, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th August, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 14th August, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "PERSEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on August 19 and 20, 1953, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 17, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TAIYUAN"

arr. 10th August 1953.

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 19th August, and Thursday, 20th August, 1953, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd., China Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "TAIPING"

arr. 16th August, 1953.

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 19th August, and Thursday, 20th August, 1953, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd., China Navigation Co., Ltd.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs

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Morning Post, South China

Sunday Post-Herald, and

China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in

the Morning Post Building.

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P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

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| Outwards | Leaves | Due |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| "CANTON" | Leaves London | Due Hongkong |
| "CANTON" | 23rd July | 24th August |
| "CANTON" | 30th August | 31st September |
| "CORFU" | 17th September | 19th October |
| Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore | | |
| Homewards | Leaves | Due |
| "CANTON" | Leaves Hongkong | Due London |
| "CANTON" | 27th August | 29th Sept. |
| "CANTON" | 25th September | 26th October |
| "CORFU" | 23rd October | 25th November |

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

| Outwards | Due | For |
|-----------|-------------|--|
| "SOUADAN" | 24th August | Japan |
| Homewards | Sails | For |
| "SOUADAN" | 19 August | Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

| "FUNDUA" | due 23rd Aug. | from Calcutta, Rangoon & Sialkot |
|----------|---------------|--|
| "SANTHA" | due 24th Aug. | for Japan, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "WARLA" | due 29th Aug. | for Japan, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "ORNA" | due 22nd Aug. | from Japan, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "OBRA" | due 29th Aug. | from Japan, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

| "ORNA" | due 22nd Aug. | from Japan, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
|--------|---------------|--|
| "OBRA" | due 29th Aug. | from Japan, Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

| "NANKIN" | sails 17th Aug. | for Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide |
|-----------|-----------------|---|
| "EASTERN" | due 27th Aug. | for Lae, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide |
| "NELLORE" | sails 1st Sept. | for Japan |

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

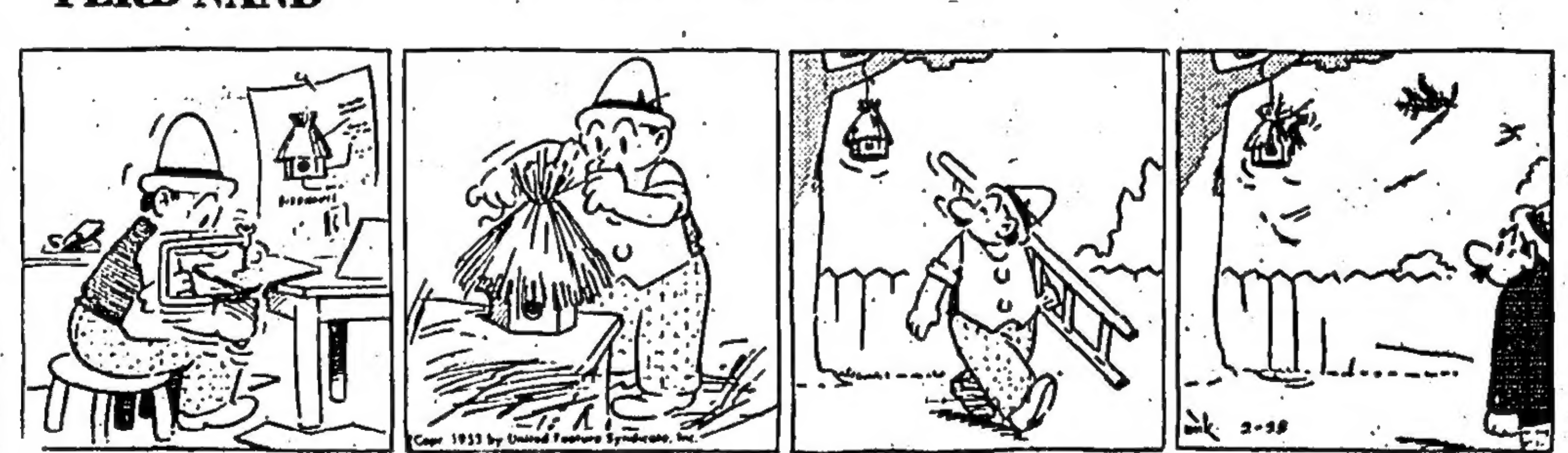
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

The Materials Are There

By Milk



NANCY

Sluggo, How Could You?

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



...this situation calls for a San Miguel

Japanese Journalists Tour Britain

London, Aug. 16. Four Japanese journalists now on a month's tour of Britain visited a South Coast resort today and will leave London tomorrow by train for Manchester to begin a 10-day tour of North England and Scotland.

They will stay in Manchester until August 25 when they will go to Glasgow.

Other places they will visit include Liverpool, Chester and Edinburgh.

The Japanese will return to London on August 28 and two days later fly back to Tokyo.

Their tour at the invitation of the British Foreign Office is enabling them to see various aspects of British political, economic, educational, social and cultural life.

The journalists include Mr. Kenichi Yoshida, 41-year-old son of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida. —China Mail Special.

Went Out Of His Mind

Freedom Village, Aug. 16. American prisoners returned by the Reds today said a fellow prisoner at Camp number one went out of his mind at the time of Operation "Little Switch" and they did not see him again.

Corporal Andrew Enos, 21, of Melolani, Territory, Hawaii, said: "One guy went crazy, said he was a Samurai and, crashed right through the mud wall of our prison house."

RFC Alvin Schatz, 25, of Purdy, Missouri, added: "The Chinese took him away and we have not seen him since." —Jeweler

400 POW's Killed On Death March

Freedom Village, Aug. 16.

A Holland-born United States soldier today described a death march during which 400 prisoners of war were killed or left to die by Chinese captors.

Corporal Henry van Santen, aged 24, who was born in Rotterdam, Holland, but now lives in Hoboken, New Jersey, said: "We marched from February 12 to May 17, climbing mountain after mountain and walking ten to 20 miles every night. All we had to eat was a bowl of sorghum each day.

"When guys fell behind because they were weak or sick the Chinese would beat them over the head and bayonet them in the back.

"When fellows lagged, the Chinese would kill them. I saw them push three men over a cliff with a drop of at least 100 feet. All we heard were screams.

"There were 700 of us when we started, and only 300 when we arrived at prison camp number one. So many guys died there that at one time only 100 of us were left. Then they began to bring in fresh prisoners and the number increased."

Some returnees have said that men who talked with the Joint Red Cross team that visited Communist prison camps in recent weeks were refused repatriation. Others said they knew men who had talked with

Reds Going Gay

Berlin, Aug. 16.

East Berliners are taking part in open air dancing this week-end as part of a new Communist policy to encourage public amusements.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 55, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 20651.

| PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE | | | |
|--|---------|------------|----------|
| Outwards | Leaves | Stongkong | For |
| "CAMBODGE" | 1 Aug. | 27-28 Aug. | Yokohama |
| Homewards | Leaves | Stongkong | Via |
| "VIETNAM" | 24 Aug. | 14 Sept. | Saigon |
| "CAMBODGE" | 28 Aug. | 20 Sept. | Saigon |
| via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports. | | | |
| via Djibouti to Madagascar. | | | |

| FREIGHT SERVICE | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| Outwards | Leaves | Stongkong | For |
| "COURSEULLES" | Europe-Sailed | 2 Sept. | Japan |
| "AURAY" | Europe-Sailed | 25/26 Sept. | Japan |
| "IRAOUADY" | Antwerp-1 Sept. | 12/14 Oct. | Japan |
| Homewards | Leaves | Stongkong | For |
| "MEKONG" | Keelung-4 Aug. | 25 Aug. | Japan |
| "COURSEULLES" | Keelung-20 Aug. | 5 Oct. | Japan |
| "AURAY" | Keelung-26 Oct. | 28 Oct. | Japan |
| "IRAOUADY" | Keelung-1 Nov. | 8 Nov. | Japan |
| † Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk. | | | |
| Subject to change without notice. | | | |

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"NOREVERETT"
Arrives Aug. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 22 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives Aug. 28 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 29 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives Aug. 20 from Japan.
Sails Aug. 20 for Manila.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
Arrives Aug. 25 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 26 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"
Arrives Aug. 25 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 26 for Naha & Japan.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
Queen's Building, Telephone 31205.
Chinese Department: Telephone 26293.

Food For Thought On The London Stock Exchange

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 16. Despite the holidays, which are naturally restricting the scale of business, dealings on the London Stock Exchange last week did not lack interesting features. Investors had plenty to think about. On the bright side there was the announcement that July exports were the highest of the year; the daily rate of imports was down and sales to the United States set a new record.

On the other side of the account there was a warning by Imperial Chemical Industries that the company's exports this year might be seriously below last year's record level of £202 million because of the shortage of Sterling in several of Britain's "traditional" markets. Main activity in the market, however, owed little to export prospects. Interest was again largely centred on shares subject to "take-over" rumours. Rylands, the Manchester firm of textile manufacturers and warehousemen, jumped 7/8d on the announcement that a conditional offer had been received for the company's shares. But the week's biggest gain—17/6d—was in the shares of Johnson Brothers (the dyers).

WORTHY OF STUDY
The directors of this company, which has 1,300 branches dotted over the country, have forestalled the bidders by turning their properties over to a separate company.

Debentures of the new company will go to the existing equity holders who also benefit by the distribution of 10/- a share from surplus assets. This method of capitalising the "hidden" value of freehold property is one which other companies in the same position will no doubt study with care. In the "take-over" market, it is believed that Debenhams, the stores concern, may shortly decide on a similar course of action and this caused the company's shares to rise 2/- to 31/3d.

House of Fraser shares were again in the news with a gain of 8/- to 89/- attributed to "aggressive" buying in a market short of stock.

MOTOR SHARES UP
Motor shares have somewhat hotly responded to the recent steady flow of good news from the industry. Production is up, so are exports to the dollar markets and several firms have captured valuable overseas contracts.

Fords put on 2 1/2d, Jaguars 10 1/2d and B.S.A. 1 3/4d. There were also several good gains in commercial vehicle shares. A.C.V. were up 4 3/4d, Leylands 2 1/2d and Fodens 1 1/2d.

The recent firmness of the industrial share market is in large measure due to the recent evidence that many boards of directors are adopting more liberal dividend policies. Among last week's crop of brighter dividend news, Tootal, the textile firm, provided the chief interest with an increase in distribution from 15 to 25 per cent.

As a result, Tootal shares spurted 8/- to 73/-.

The gilt-edged market remained firm throughout the week but commodity shares tended to be rather dull. Tin, however, improved on the improvement in the metal price. Little interest was taken in gold shares.

LITTLE CONVICTION
London, Aug. 16. The market's have had a good week measured by prices. But again it has been a week without too much conviction, almost an absent-minded week.

It was about 13 weeks ago that industrial shares were at the year's lowest level. What landed them? Nobody can remember. On checking up, we find that Egypt was threatening war over the Suez Canal, and shares fell. Since then, the market value of the landing industrial has risen eight per cent without ever creating any sensation of a boom.

Nationalisation stocks have dominated the gilt-edged market this week with rises of 10/- to 11/3d. But others have followed well behind with rises of 1/2 or 1 1/2 sterling. They are all below the peaks reached in June.

LIGHT TURNOVER
Turnover was rather light among leading industrial and movements did not reflect strong opinions even when they seemed to move sharply. Imperial Chemicals lost 1/6d on the warning about exports of chemicals decreasing, while Ford Motors gained 2/6d. Courtalds rose 1/2d.

The boom in Anglo-Indians inspired by rumours of a hard-earned bonus issue, proved short-lived with the shares closing at 145s 6d, down eight shillings from their recent peak. Other oils were uninteresting. Among Japanese bonds, the Tokyo Electric lost £1—both assessed and non-assessed—but the others were unchanged. An exception was South Manchurian Railway, up £1. Among German bonds, the 7% Potash gained £1 1/2. Chinese issues were featureless, and metal shares were mostly easier.—United Press.

Sugar Talks Lagging

London, Aug. 16. The tug of war over the allocation of export quotas for sugar to the free market reached a crucial stage today as the International Sugar Conference adjourned for the week-end after five weeks work on a world agreement.

Pessimistic reports on the probable outcome of the conference caused eagerness to develop in the world sugar market yesterday but delegates told United Press today that they were still optimistic that the conference would reach an agreement.

However, they said, owing to the limited prospects of the free market, any agreement reached may not be as wide in scope as had been expected.

Reports that Peru had walked out of the conference because the Quota Committee's suggested quota figure was unacceptable were said to be exaggerated.

Peru requested a figure of 380,000 tons as her annual quota with an irreducible minimum of 330,000 tons. The Quota Committee cut this request to 280,000 tons.

MAY COMPROMISE
No final figure has yet been written into the draft agreement and a compromise is expected.

The outstanding problem now facing the conference is to cut the total requested quotas for the free market from seven million tons annually to five million tons which is all the market can absorb. A number of the leading sugar producing countries have compromised on their demands. These are reported to be Cuba, the Philippines, Formosa and Indonesia in particular. It was learned that Indonesia later conceded an increase from the original suggested 150,000 tons to 250,000 tons. Formosa received an extra 25,000 tons which is reported to have satisfied her. Cuba was given an extra 5,000 tons.—United Press.

Australia To Manufacture Diesel Engines

Melbourne, Aug. 16. The Minister for Public Works in New South Wales, Mr. Renshaw, has announced that Swedish-type diesel ship engines will soon be manufactured under licence at the State Dockyard at Newcastle.

Mr. Renshaw said that the Director of the dockyard had completed negotiations with the Swedish patentees of Polar Diesel Engines, who had agreed to the manufacture of the engines in Australia under the name Australian Polar Diesel Engines.

No diesel engines of between 600 and 1,200 horse power were at present manufactured in Australia and the engines of this power which had been installed in vessels built at the Newcastle Dockyard were brought from Britain.

The Minister said the steam engines were being built at the dockyard for the Australian shipbuilding industry and it was essential that diesel engines should also be manufactured here because of the trend from steam to diesel power for ships.—China Mail Special.

May Reduce Prices

Melbourne, Aug. 16. The Australian Wheat Board is considering dropping its export prices to meet the competition of U.S. and Canadian wheat prices in the world market, according to trade circles.

The Chairman, Sir John Tennant, declined to reveal whether a decision has been reached, but it was believed that an immediate reduction of 6d per bushel was likely.

Sir John cautioned wheat growers against panic over the sharp drop in American prices adding, however, "We must be prepared."—United Press.

Big Wheat Crop

Washington, Aug. 16. The United States is virtually sure of another big wheat crop, official figures issued by the Department of Agriculture indicated.

The total wheat production is now put at 1,209,000,000 bushels compared with 1,175,000,000 estimated a month ago and last year's harvest of 1,201,000,000.—China Mail Special.

British Exports Buoyancy: Trade Statistics Provide Heartening Economic Outlook

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 16. It is difficult not to give way to unbridled optimism on reading the latest report of Britain's overseas trade. It contains, on the surface at least, nothing but good news. Exports in July were the highest since March 1952. Imports showed little change on the previous month and the resulting trade "gap" was the lowest of the year. With "invisibles" believed to be running at a moderately high rate Britain seems to be assured on the present showing of a favourable balance of payments at the end of the year.

The figures are heartening. Exports and re-exports in July were worth nearer £243 million against £212 million in June and £221 million in July of last year.

This was the highest monthly rate of the year and the best since March 1952 when exports set an all-time record of £265 million.

On the other side of the account, imports were held down to £292 million, a rise of only about £1,250,000 on the previous month's figure. The July trade deficit was reduced to a bare £50 million against an average monthly deficit of £64 million in the first half of the year.

At this rate the "gap" should be comfortably filled by invisible earnings and will leave a little to spare—but how much it is at present impossible to say.

UNDER THE SURFACE

To sum up, July produced the highest monthly rate of exports for 16 months. Imports were up but only slightly. And the trade "gap" was the smallest of the year.

If one probes a little deeper, however, a rather different picture emerges. Conditions are never quite the same in any two months of the year. Some are favourable for British exports, others are not.

July is one of the good months but it is followed by two that are normally slack periods for exports. This is largely due to the varying number of working days in the different months. July this year had 27 against only 24 in June and 25 in May.

On the more realistic basis of the daily rate of exports, therefore, July was not such a good month as the bare figures suggest.

STILL ENCOURAGING

Exports in July were in fact £2,900,000 per working day compared with a rate of 8,800,000 in the preceding two months.

On the other hand, imports show up rather better on a daily basis. In July they were arriving at a rate of £10,900,000 a day against £12,100,000 in June, £11,800,000 in May and £12,200,000 in April.

But if the overall picture is not as bright as it first appears, certain features of the July trade report are still encouraging. It shows, for example, that despite increasing competition British exports still respond to vigorous sales methods. This is especially true of sales in the dollar markets.

United Kingdom exports to North America in July were worth £30,100,000—only £400,000 less than in June and £600,000 more than the monthly average in the second quarter of this year.

HIGHEST EVER

Exports to the United States, at £15,200,000, were higher than in any previous months, though exports to Canada, at £4,900,000, were a little below the monthly average for the second quarter.

Details showing the performance of the various export lines are not yet available but it seems probable that increased car sales accounted for a large part of the improvement in exports to the United States.

Car sales are an outstanding example of the success of British exporters' efforts to find alternative markets to take the place of those lost or partly closed to them by trade restrictions.

Australia was Britain's best customer for cars until the Commonwealth Government clamped down on imports.

As a result, car exports to Australia slumped from 25,477 in the first half of 1952 to only 7,404 in the first half of this year.

TO DOLLAR COUNTRIES
Alternative markets had to be found, and car manufacturers turned their attention to the dollar countries.

The rise in the reserves during the first six months of 1953 over reported there would be no change in the final support price of \$4.84 per 100 lbs. for the 1953 rice crop. Rice will be supported through loans and purchase agreements in most programmes.—China Mail Special.

With an increase from 14,351 to 41,125 in cycle sales to Canada this more than offset a drop of 109,651 in cycle exports to Malaya over the same period.

SOBERING THOUGHT

This gives rather a different slant to the current talk about foreign competition and trade restrictions. It seems that British exporters can more than hold their own when the need arises.

But it is a sobering thought that efforts to increase sales in the more difficult markets are only made when the easy markets are restricted. However, the present buoyancy of British exports must be set against the evidence of resurgent inflation.

The Treasury has now confirmed the suspicion that the rise in home demand was one of the main factors in the three per cent rise in industrial production in the first five months of this year.

"While it is of paramount importance to increase exports and investment," the Treasury stated, "this need must not preclude expansion elsewhere if the resources are available. On the other hand, increases in many types of consumption involve bigger imports."

THE NEED

"Whether in the long run we can afford to maintain them, therefore, depends largely on our ability to earn more from overseas sales."

The need, then, is for still higher exports. But there is no reason for pessimism. The July trade figures are moderately encouraging even on the daily basis.

The gold reserves are mounting month by month. And production is still rising.

The vitally important steel production in July set up a new record for the month. Steel production averaged 338,100 tons a week over the first seven months of this year compared with 303,000 tons a week over the corresponding period of last year.

This represents an increase of 11 per cent.

If costs can be held down—and wages are the most important factor here—Britain will almost certainly avert an "old year crisis" for the first time since the end of the war.

18-Knot Tankers On Order

London, Aug. 16. Two of the 32,000-deadweight ton tankers in the current building programme of the British Tanker Company (Anglo-Italian's shipping organisation) will be capable of operating at 18 knots.

This was announced by Sir William Fraser, Chairman of the Anglo-Italian, at the launching at Wallsend-on-Tyne of "British Merchant", the second 32,000-tonner to take the water for the British Tanker Company's service. Eleven other 32,000-tonners are yet to be delivered.

One of the 18-knot tankers, Sir William said, would be built by Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, the builders of "British Merchant", and the other by Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co.

In referring to the particularly careful consideration given to the preparation of the specification for the machinery for these two high-powered ships he paid special tribute to the very valuable assistance received from Parsons, the Parsons and Marine Engineering Turbine Research and Development Association.

"British Merchant" and her five sister ships, he added, would have a service speed of about 15 1/2 knots and the five other 32,000-tonners about half a knot more.—China Mail Special.

RICE CROP PRICE

Washington, Aug. 16. The Department of Agriculture reported there would be no change in the final support price of \$4.84 per 100 lbs. for the 1953 rice crop.

Rice will be supported through loans and purchase agreements in most programmes.—China Mail Special.

HIGHEST EVER

Australia's shipbuilding programme is at its highest-ever level, Shipping and Transport Minister Senator George McLeay said.

He said 23 ships for the coastal trade were being built or were on order for the Australian Shipbuilding Board and another four ships were on order in the United Kingdom.—China Mail Special.

Crisis In Tin Trade

London, Aug. 16.

Today is the deadline for the world's tin producing nations to ask for an international conference to avert the threatened collapse of the tin trade.

Tin is one of the most expensive of the major metals to produce. Rapidly falling prices in recent months have forced many of the world's tin mines to close.

A conference to discuss tin restriction met once in November, 1950, but with the Korean war only a few months old, the price of tin was soaring, so nothing was agreed. The tin price eventually reached as high as £1,600 per ton.

Now, however, it is back to £685.150 a ton and the tin miners are asking that something be done to bring stability to the market.

The low price now has forced a large-scale closing down of gravel-pump mines in Malaya.

BIG SURPLUS
In the first half of 1953, the world output exceeded consumption by some 170,000 tons, an annual rate of surplus of over 35,000 tons.

Much of this surplus was absorbed by strategic stockpiling by governments.

But there are signs that stockpiling in tin is now coming to an end.

A working party of the International Tin Study Group met in Brussels in June and decided then to ask the governments concerned to state whether they favoured a re-convening of the 1950 Geneva Conference. It is hoped that promptly the conference could be resumed in November.—United Press.

SUGGEST REPLACING OF E.P.U.

The Hague, Aug. 16.

The Netherlands has advocated study of the currency problem aimed at the enlargement or replacement of the European Payments Union by a wider international payments system based on Britain's convertibility plans.

The Government report on progress under the economic aid programme in the first quarter of this year, just published, said that plans such as the British convertibility project "always involve drastic changes and give rise to a host of problems for which obviously no immediate solution can be found."

The report continues: "It would be highly undesirable if E.P.U. were not to be prolonged as there is no prospect of being able to replace it by a more satisfactory system of international payments."

It says one of the most encouraging results of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation Ministers meeting last March was Britain's expressed desire to keep the E.P.U. in existence for the time being.

"Meanwhile further study can be devoted to the problem of how, on the basis of the British plans, a more satisfactory, i.e. wider system of international payments can be devised. To play a leading role in this is one of CECC's foremost tasks," the report declares.

The ultimate shape of a new international payments system will depend on further consultation at international level.—China Mail Special.

SUBSIDY FOR JAP PROJECT

Tokyo, Aug. 16. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has decided to commit a total of 2,000,000,000 yen in the fiscal year 1954/1955 budgets as a subsidy for the Japan Jet Engine Company.

Aim is to help the company to complete the trial manufacture of jet engines by 1955.

The Ministry is soon to negotiate with the Ministry of Finance to have half of the 2,000,000,000 yen incorporated in the 1954 budget.

The subsidy will be furnished in addition to 40,000,000 yen which the Government had earlier decided to grant to the company for this fiscal year's industrial experiment subsidy fund.

The Japan Jet Engine Company was established on July 22 through a joint investment of the Shin Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, the Ishikawajima Heavy Industry, the Fuji Heavy and Fuji precision instrument companies which are the leading aircraft companies in Japan.—France-Press.

TRADE PACT

Egypt and Yugoslavia have signed a trade and payments agreement in Cairo.

Egypt will send Yugoslavia cotton, phosphates, manganese ore, dehydrated onions, medical plants, linseed, rice, salt, cottonseed oil, bananas and dates.

Yugoslavia will send in return timber, chemicals, hydro-electric machinery, rolling stock, tobacco, cane soda, rubber products and irrigation and agricultural equipment.—Reuters.

U.S. Textile Markets

New York, Aug. 16. Activity in print cloths for spot and nearby deliveries featured trading in cotton goods markets this past week. Other-wise grey goods were mostly quiet with sales in sheetings and wide fabrics.

Big trade inquiries for Osnaburghs improved. Mills continued strongly sold ahead but buying of finished goods and coloured yarn goods reflected buyer caution. Improved buying of cotton knitting yarns appeared for September and October deliveries, and weaving yarns were mostly quiet.

Prices of cotton goods and cotton knitting yarns were generally steady and unchanged from the previous week.

The Government's cotton crop forecast on Monday of 14,005,000 bales, which was larger than expected, had little effect on the market, and the price values are near the Government's support level.—United Press.

Rattan Makers Retrenching

Singapore, Aug. 16. A supply shortage of rattan from Indonesia is forcing Singapore rattan manufacturers to make plans for a drastic retrenchment programme in which hundreds of employees may be laid off.

One leading manufacturer already has notified its 90 employees of its intention to close down within the next fortnight.

Reason for the crisis in the local rattan industry was the diminishing and irregular arrivals of rattan stock from Indonesia and the consequent cancellation of overseas orders. Manufacturers said that local prices of rattan have risen because of the shortage while the selling market has showed no change.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$197,900. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HSBC Bank 132 1540 0 1540
East Asia 120 0 0

INSURANCES
Union 250 0 0
Nippon 903 610 0
IK Fire 150 0 0

SHIPPING
Waterfront 18 70 340 18 70
C. Light 124 11 0

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 84 1/2 23
Dock 21 1/2 23
Provident 11 1/2 23
S. H. Dock 2 1/2 23
Wheelock 8 1/2 1600 0 8 1/2

LAND, ETC.
IK Hotel 7 1/2 7 1/2 2000 0 7 1/2
S. H. Land 1 1/2 0 1
Humphreys 10 1/2 0

UTILITIES
T. & T. 23 25 100 0 25
P. & T. 21 1/2 0
S. H. 21 1/2 0
C. Light 8 1/2 8 1/2 1700 0 8 1/2
Electric 21 1/2 27 400 0 27 1/2
Macao Elec 9 0 0
Telephone 21 1/2 21 1/2 1000 0 21 1/2

INDUSTRIALS
Cement 18 1/2 18 1/2 2000 0 18 1/2
Stores, Etc. 22 1/2 22 1/2 410 0 22 1/2
Watson 22 1/2 23 100 0 22 1/2
L. Crawford 23 1/2 0



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From the Files

100 Years Ago

land v Australia. Ball by ball commentary on the 2nd day's play at the Oval: (Relay from ABC); God Save The Queen; 11.45. Close down.